NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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U.S. NEUTRALITY PERILED BY EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Picturing St. Patrick as a young and vigorous crusader for the Faith, rather than the traditional long-bearded patriarch, the artist also depicts of the symbolic victims of St. Patrick's ire as the serpents of Greed, Lust and Persecution.

FOUNDED TO FINANCE SURPLUS CROP EXPORT, BIG BUSINESS PROFITS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Export-Import Bank, a Government agency founded by the New Deal to aid Russia, now has been pressed into service to aid Finland in her war of defense against Russian Communist aggression.

That strange tale unfolded under the Capitol dome last week as Congress increased the capital of the Export-Import Bank $100-million, and Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones announced that the Bank had approved loans of $20-million to Finland, $15-million to Sweden, and $10-million to Norway.

The Finns have proven good credit risks. They paid their debts after the World War. They are exempt from the restrictions on defaulting debtors imposed by the *Johnson Act*.

There is, of course, the suspicion that the Administration is not acting strictly as a neutral, but the manipulators of the Export-Import Bank have violated the spirit of United States' neutrality before, and for less worthy causes.

But while there is little objection to the Export-Import loan to the Finns, and their harried neighbors Sweden and Norway, there is ample objection to the whole background of the Export-Import Bank, its perverted loan policy, its shady international dealings, its pouring of public monies "down the rat holes of finance."

Instituted under the guise of "distress financing" to implement the commercial interchange of goods and commodities between the United States and other nations, the Export-Import Bank has concerned itself largely with extending loans to giant American corporations.

While vast stores of raw materials lie in warehouses with no foreign market, Export-Import loans have gone to manufacturers in the heavy industries, little in need of Government-sponsored "distress" financing.

While this country has remained neutral—nominally—in every recent foreign scrap, the facilities of the Export-Import Bank have been used as a financial club to pound out our story of hatred for Nazi and Fascist aggression, and Japanese imperialism.

While the bounties of the Export-Import Bank have been turned loose upon the South American countries, supposedly under the drive of Mr. Roosevelt's well-advertised "Pan-Americanism," is it not possible the loans to Chile, Brazil and other South American countries represent but the pay-

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RISE OF THE CRAFTS GUILDS
By Louis B. Ward

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A PRACTICAL PROGRAM FOR USURY AND INTEREST

★

PROSPECTS OF A GOOD PEACE
By Dr. J. S. Barnes

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DINNER CHAT
By the Staff

Saint Patrick

"THE ACCEPTED conception of the individuality of Saint Patrick, whose Feast Day is commemorated on the 17th of March, is that of a mild, long-bearded, aged patriarch," writes Mr. Hugh J. O'Boyle of Chicago, the artist who painted the picture on this week's cover of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Knowing the zeal of Patrick for the conversion of the Irish, it is quite probable that the Apostle was sent to Ireland when he was between 40 and 45. The artist, therefore, depicts Patrick not as a man become feeble with the burden of years, but as one endowed with youth, strength and energy, as well as faith.

The illumination of the Cross of Christ on the haft of the crozier and the reflection of the light in the spear-like extremity of the staff indicates the righteousness—the uncompromising righteousness — of St. Patrick's cause.

While the tradition and mythical conception is that of a Saint driving snakes into the sea, and that, in ancient times, snakes and serpents were symbols of evil; it is also logical to assume that the work of Patrick was the elimination of the monsters of iniquity such as Greed, Lust and Persecution, and any or all of the many evils which a villainous overlord inflicts upon his fellows.

For this reason, the artist explains, the picture depicts the victims of Patrick's wrath as part snake, to parallel the accepted symbolism, but with human heads and hands to indicate the more plausible and probable theory, that there was much more danger to be feared from the poison exuded by the cunning minds of men than from the venomous fangs of a mere snake.

A Sad Commemoration

MARCH 17th, St. Patrick's Day, is a day of sad memories for the Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak. It marks the fourth anniversary of the destruction by fire of the world-famous "little church," which preceded the magnificent present edifice that has become the center of a nation's pilgrimages. A contributor has mailed us the following verse entitled:

Shrine of the Little Flower

A shrine with sculptured tower,
Famed as the shrines of old,
To the Little Flower
Was built with care untold—
That all who need and seek her care
Might go and worship there.
The sculptured walls—a symbol of
Her life which was so true;
Within are marble altars
And drapes of heavenly blue.
It stands within a garden, fair—
A monument of love
To Theresa—"Flower of Jesus"
Showering roses from above.
She beckons to the traveler
To come and bide a while;
On her lonely children
She casts a loving smile.
Oh, Let us enter silently
And breathe a tender prayer,
Trusting all our griefs and woes
Unto her loving care.

—Eva R. Pawelko

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Lessons from Spain

The following letter from a returned American fighter for the Loyalist side in Spain's civil war, published in *The Milwaukee Journal,* is commended to the reader's attention. He will find it corroborative of much that has been said in the columns of this National Magazine. There is the further thoughtful consideration that not all Lincoln Brigade boys are Communists. Once more, it is pertinent to repeat that not labels or membership cards but ideas and actions will mark the Communist of tomorrow.

We quote the Milwaukee man's letter:

"Numerous newspapers and periodicals in America should bear a full share of the responsibility. They encouraged men to believe in the danger of Fascism to such an extent that a great many came to the conclusion that our first line of defense was on the Ebro. Incidentally, I did not find all the respectable publications particularly desirous of making known the facts about Spain while the war was in progress.

"On my return I did everything in my power to prevent others from enlisting in the Spanish service. I was not overwhelmed with co-operation in all quarters. It was, at the time, rather popular to be strongly pro-Loyalist, even in the State Department, I suspect.

"I hold no brief for men like Mr. Dahl who went to Spain solely for pay. Nor do I waste any sympathy on the 'comrades' who returned to take up their subversive activities where they left off. But I think that a great many who went to Spain are better Americans for the experience. Let us not apply a blanket condemnation to these.

"The State Department officials have been magnanimous in extending aid to these men, perhaps in expiation of their own stupidity. The State Department must have known what was going on and could have prevented it. Franco has been magnanimous in sparing lives. We should be broadminded enough to look upon them (the returned veterans) as Americans until they prove that spiritually they are Russians. Unfortunately, some of them will no doubt prove that far too quickly."

'Cobbler, Keep to Your Last!'

"Whenever a miserable worm raises its voice against a vested interest—flour, railways, banking—the democratic worm is invariably told to mind its own business. It has a political vote: then what more does it want? It can be squeezed, but it may not turn.

"Now it so happens that the modern and correct way of making money is not to take it from one man—that would mean trouble and the police—but to take it in a small quantity from each of many men, from the millions of worms that make up a democracy. And if any worm protests, it must be told 'to keep to its last,' and not to meddle with such intricate problems as poverty, housing, insurance, fooling the millions with bad bread, poisonous milk, exploiting bodily diseases, chain stores, controls, combines, rotten Chinese eggs, and what not. And that is the worm settled!

"Above all, the priest must keep to the sacristy and not dare put people wise, protect the poor or warn the rich.

"Holders of these views should read the life of St. Hugh of Lincoln. It is such 'impatriality,' silence, and a lazy, cold attitude that make the workers in some countries suspect and hate the Church, because they confuse religion with some of its supporters who exploit them and yet are not often brought to book for fear of giving offense.

"Christianity should influence, and not be isolated from, public opinion on national and international affairs, and should speak out with no uncertain voice when so many false doctrines are being broadcast everywhere and every day. In eschewing politics, one may easily fall into the neutrality pitfall and 'he who is not with Me is against Me'."

—Msgr. Arthur A. Jackman, in the *Holy Roodlets.*

Canadians Wonder What They Fight for

CANADIANS are courageous people, willing and ready to give their lives for the Empire, if only they knew what they are giving them for. SOCIAL JUSTICE has received a copy of an address of Dr. W. Lyle Telford, mayor of Vancouver, B.C., before the Washington Commonwealth Federation at Seattle last Autumn.

"We are not sure just yet what we are fighting for," said the Canadian mayor. "There's a lot of excitement and some people think they know why there is a war but nobody has told yet what it is all about.

"Great Britain financed Germany. It loaned them a lot of money. Canada sent millions of pounds of nickel to Germany but now the darn stuff is coming back a lot faster than it went over—in arms and bullets designed to kill those who sent it over!

"British money built Germany's factories and institutions. Now war is declared so we must go over and blow them up. Then, eventually, when the war is over, our taxpayers will be asked for more loans to build up the factories and institutions we have just blown up.

"But now we haven't so many on relief, for some who were are going off to war. War—that's a new form of relief. We're afraid of war and we're desperately afraid of peace. Why, if we had peace tonight we'd have the old relief problem right back again, only worse, because we'd have less money. We couldn't properly look after them before the war and we couldn't look after them if peace came tonight."

SOCIAL JUSTICE has not heard whether the mayor of Vancouver, who also sits in the British Columbia legislature, has been interned or "liquidated." SOCIAL JUSTICE certainly could not say that in Canada; in fact, SOCIAL JUSTICE cannot say anything in Canada, because the Dominion, as a loyal daughter of the Empire, is at war and there may not be free opinion anywhere in wartime. If any Canadians, therefore, want to read SOCIAL JUSTICE they must come to this country, or borrow one from a "Yankee subscriber."

THE DARK PARADE

By Kathleen M. Nicholson

War wages everywhere almost; the world will have no peace;
The universe is torn with strife that here will never cease
Till from the earth great peoples pass to worlds beyond the sun
Where sheltered by a mystic throne, the throngs to Justice won;
Are happy under farther suns, new days while earth-days wane;
The throngs who fought and died for God in Mexico and Spain.

As nearing now her tragic end the war-worn earth revolves,
The nobler bond her children held in hate and death dissolves;
They too with tired eyes look on. Behind them are the years
They loved and hoped in while they groped far sunward of their fears;
So past the mountain walls some went of sordid greed and hate—
Went hand in hand with smiling death to meet a kindlier fate.

Their hopes of earth had fluttered far adown the winds of time;
Still on they went as others went, brave victims of earth's crime.
Gone, victims of a putrid lust for wealth of land and gold,
And for the souls of human folk whom Power had bought and sold.
Now in the markets of the proud, the butcher shop of Greed,
By torture, cruelty, and hate, more suffering souls are freed.

As Christ went up the Calvary road two thousand years ago,
So Mankind takes his thorny way with faith and hope aglow;
Oh, not in fear and not in hate, with eyes upon the hill
They climb apace to the lone cross to work His mystic will;
The starved, the maimed, the tortured go, in Battle's shrieking rain
To die as died their humankind in Mexico and Spain.
The starved, the maimed, the tortured go, in long and lurid lines.
Lit by the Hell-made lamps of war, as the dark day declines.

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Behind the News

The Southern Cross, owned and published by the Catholic diocese of San Diego, California, and of which the Rev. Matthew J. Thompson is editor-in-chief under Bishop Charles F. Buddy, prints the following editorial comment in its edition of Friday, March 1st. The quotation is from the well-edited department captioned "From a Mission Tower":

"Mr. Pegler, a columnist with a sour tongue, attacked *Father Coughlin and organized religion in general in his column the other day.* He accused the priest of ideas that only Mr. Pegler himself could imagine and, on this airy basis, poured out his scorn on religion. In a cynical way he confused real religion with mercenary rackets that flourished a few years back and that are, perhaps, doing a fair business even now.

"Father Coughlin is very annoying to Mr. Pegler.

"A priest it seems should confine himself to an abstract consideration of good and evil. He should read and maybe write pious books and articles. His sermons should be about the angels and other inoffensive topics, but under no consideration should he dare to be practical and apply principles to cases.

"Mr. Pegler, as a type, would erect a Maginot Line between the spiritual and the material worlds. Priests should confine themselves entirely to the spiritual world and if they attempted to cross the line, they would be met with a spitting fire of guns manned by the columnists.

"Father Coughlin did cross the Line and in his writings and speeches showed what could be accomplished if Christian principles were applied to muddled conditions of the world. He was naturally treading on the toes of many who did not like to be disturbed in their easy and secure places. He incurred the fire of those who constitute themselves the spokesmen for the spirit of an unmoral world.

"While it is not necessary to agree with many things that Father Coughlin says; and while it is possible to have many genuine differences of opinion with him, yet he has the right and the obligation, like every priest, to apply Christian principles to conditions of life as he sees them in the world."

Chicago Party to Aid Broadcast

THE ENTIRE proceeds from a card and bunco party to be given by the SOCIAL JUSTICE "West Side Group" in Chicago, on March 30th, will be contributed to the broadcasting fund of Father Coughlin.

The party will be held at the Madison Athletic Club, 4711 West Madison Street, Saturday, March 30th, at 8:30 p.m. There will be door and table prizes, and refreshments for a 35 cent donation. The committee has arranged for a plentiful supply of *"The Rulers of Russia"* and *"An Answer to Father Coughlin's Critics."*

The committee includes Edward Rogers, 422 North Leamington Ave., chairman; Mrs. M. Gilhooly, 4140 Van Buren St., secretary; and Mrs. L. Wagnaar, 215 North La Crosse, chairman for door prizes.

QUESTIONS

YOUR MANY kind letters and, what is even more convincing, your increased bulk orders and subscription renewals, continue to reassure us that the editorial contents of SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine are what you—the readers—desire. For example, this week's edition will answer the following questions:

1. Is there hope for peace in Europe outside a victory by either Great Britain and her allies or by Germany? What is it?

2. What is YOUR *quota* of the national debt? What IS the per capita indebtedness for each man, woman and child in the United States?

3. How might the nation reorganize its economy to escape the burden of usurious interest?

4. For what contribution is St. Patrick's Ireland best known to the world?

5. Does secret diplomacy imperil our nation's chances for keeping out of war? How?

6. What definite contribution to our present depression has the Crafts Guilds of the Middle Ages to make?

7. What will be the effect of additional questions added to the census on the Government itself?

8. Does Secretary Wallace favor guaranteeing cost of production for agriculture? Did he ever do so? Why did he change?

Listen if You Like

WE DON'T suggest, with Miss Dorothy Thompson, that the Rev. Fr. Charles E. Coughlin be gagged via some twisted interpretation of the Bill of Rights. We don't urge that his bishop pipe him down as a heavy liability to the Roman Catholic Church, though we have a hunch the majority of Catholic laymen and clerics would approve.

After all, this is still a free country. It will become less free if Father Coughlin or anybody else is deprived of his right to speak his mind, such as it is.

There is a simpler way to handle this peddler of hate—hate of race for race and class for class—in a country that for 151 years has been smart enough to keep those hates resolutely ruled out of the spirit of its laws and institutions.

Just ponder for a few minutes the fact that seventeen of Coughlin-inspired Christain Front members were arrested by the G-men not long ago on charges of plotting to overthrow the government by force . . . and that the boys were obviously poor, ignorant, frustrated dupes who couldn't have overthrown a precinct police station by force, for all the cordite, rifles and ammunition found in their homes.

By pondering this fact, we believe one can arrive quickly at the proper and thoroughly American solution for the problem of Father Coughlin. Why not just tune him out on your radio, and keep him tuned out, on the eminently supportable theory that only an ignoramus will waste time listening to him?

—Editorial from *Collier's*, March 2

SOME credit is due *Collier's* for its patience.

It has hated Father Coughlin and all that he represents for years.

At least three years ago it sent its distinguished John B. Kennedy to gather the information which would blast forever more the career of Father Charles E. Coughlin. It was to be the Spivak type of "authentic information" thoroughly documented.

The able John B. Kennedy finds easy access into the offices and homes of the great. He returned with a remarkable set of interviews on what persons in high places thought of Father Coughlin.

The great radio audiences of America already knew what Father Coughlin thought of those in high places.

John B. Kennedy advised *Collier's* not to print this story.

Collier's was smart enough, in those days, to follow the advice of as able a man as was ever connected with them.

It isn't "race hatred" that is bothering *Collier's*, nor "class antagonism," nor the "Christian Front." These are simply the pegs upon which *Collier's* hangs its editorial. Behind that editorial is the old hatred which sent John B. Kennedy out to gather a smear.

Now *Collier's* recommends to its readers concerning Father Coughlin, "Why not just tune him out on your radio, and keep him tuned out, on the eminently supportable theory that only an ignoramus will waste time listening to him?"

The obvious question arises, how does the editorial writer of *Collier's* get his information except by listening to the radio discourses of Father Charles E. Coughlin?

If he does not listen or if he does not read these discourses he is obviously not supplied with the facts upon which to base his editorial.

If he does listen to the discourses or read them, then, in his own words, he places himself in an embarrassing category as he writes, "only an ignoramus will waste time listening to him."

Bondholders Still Dodge Income Tax

Surtax Heavier on Present Payers, but No Levy Nicks Yield From U.S. Securities

By **PAT MALEY**

FOR THOSE of us fortunate enough to have an income large enough to necessitate the filing of an income tax return, and those of us who believe that the poor avoid this tax and the rich must pay, I recommend the reading of Schedule B on the income tax form.

Here is the loophole through which about $2-billion of interest income escapes tax free. This is the loophole through which the interest of one billion on Federal bonds and another billion in interest on state and municipal bonds is segregated from other types of interest and income, incensed as a sacred cow, and permitted to pass the tax collector without dropping a penny in his bottomless basket.

Up town in New York, occupying adjoining apartments, reside Police *Lieutenant John Doe and Richard* Roe. Lieutenant Doe's salary for 1939 amounted to $4,000. After deducting the personal exemption of $2,500 for himself and his wife, the 10 per cent earned income credit of $250, and his charitable and other tax contributions, Lieutenant Doe found that he had a balance of $1,000. On this balance he had to pay a 4 per cent tax, or a Federal tax of $40.

Bond Holders Escape U.S. Tax

In addition, on or before April 15th, Lieutenant Doe must pay 3 per cent of this $1,000, or $30, to the New York State income tax collector. Lieutenant Doe's total income tax bill amounts to $70.

Neighbor Richard Roe likewise had an income of $4,000 in 1939. But neighbor Roe did not soil his hands to obtain this income; it came to him from a trust fund established by his wealthy father. All the principle of this trust fund is invested in Federal and New York City bonds. During 1939, Dick Roe received $4,000 as his interest income from this trust fund.

Because Roe's income is derived from the sacred cow, Government bonds, he need not pay one penny to either the Federal or State income tax collectors. Though Lieutenant Doe and Richard Roe each received the same income, the Government charges the Lieutenant $70 while Mr. Roe is able to tip his hat to the two income tax collectors and contribute nothing.

State and Municipal Employes Pay, Too

Last year the Congress was asked by President Roosevelt to make the salary income of state and municipal employes subject to the Federal income tax, and also remove the exemption on the interest derived from Government bonds. For some underhanded reason, best known to the Congressional leaders, these topics were treated separately. As a result, the bill authorizing the Federal Government to levy the income tax on state and local employes, such as Lieutenant Doe, was enacted into law. The other bill, making the interest on Government bonds taxable, was buried in committee. It is still there.

This year President Roosevelt has not talked about the interest on Government bonds, nor did the failure of Congress to tax this income get his "Dutch" up as the defeat of the Supreme Court packing bill did. Instead, President Roosevelt this year asked Congress to increase the surtax on those already paying the income tax.

Likewise, in New York, Governor Lehman omitted to mention that Government bond interest leaks through the loophole in the New York income tax. The Governor requested that the rates in New York be stepped up for those already paying the tax while continuing the Government bond interest exemption.

Tax on Future Issues an Evasion

Both President Roosevelt and Glenn Frank, in his draft of the Republican Party platform, resorted to a subterfuge when treating this tax-free interest on Government bonds. Both suggested that only Government

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Highlights of the Broadcast

The History of Holy Week

Excerpts from the Broadcast delivered by Father Coughlin on Sunday, March 10. Complete copies of this beautiful radio sermon on Christ's last week on earth may be obtained by writing directly to Father Coughlin, Royal Oak, Michigan.

TAKING ADVANTAGE of the festal day of the Passover when a cosmopolitan crowd gathered in and about Jerusalem, Christ decides that this is the proper time to demonstrate that He is the Messias, the King, under Whose leadership the people at large will be rescued from spiritual and temporal bondage.

Some months previous to this day Christ had fled from an enthusiastic multitude who wished to crown Him king. Unfortunately, this was due to the false idea which the people had entertained. They believed that Christ's kingship was of this world—one of sword and conquest; one where might was right.

Now, however, the hour to manifest Himself as God had come!

It was the afternoon of the first day of the week. To His disciples He gave a peculiar order—the first of its kind that He had ever given: *"Go ye into the village that is over against you, and immediately at your coming in thither, you shall find an ass tied and a colt with her, upon which no man yet hath sat. Loose him and bring him hither. And if any man shall say to you, What are you doing? say ye that the Lord hath need of him, and will immediately send him back hither."*

These words are remarkable because of the tone of authority which they exhibit. Here Jesus manifests Himself as the Messias Who by virtue of that title exercises the right of commandeering, of requisitioning His people's material possessions.

' ' '

The order was fulfilled. Mounted upon this humble beast of burden, surrounded by His disciples and the pastoral people of Judea instead of by princes and by sword-bearing soldiers, the procession begins. It wends its way toward the Holy City. Garments are spread on the roadway. Palm branches are strewn before Him. The voices of the multitude are raised in shouting *"Hosanna to the Son of David! Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord!"* Here was a two-fold exclamation prophetically spoken.

People of Jerusalem Hailed Christ as Messias

The *"Hosanna to the Son of David!"* is equivalent to *"Long live the King, our ruler!"* or *"Hail to the Messias!"* The *"Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord!"* is a confession in the divinity of Jesus Christ. Evidently the masses of the people, by using such salutations, accepted Him as God.

' ' '

This belief was not shared by their leaders. From the earliest days of our Lord's public life, we constantly meet the Pharisees dogging His footsteps, spying on Him, "tempting" Him, accusing Him. Today, these enemies were active for their jealousy and hatred become manifest on the occasion of this demonstration, the like of which had never occurred in or near Jerusalem. Here was proof, thought they, that Christ's popularity among the people was more than a passing fancy.

"Do you see," they said to one another, "that we prevail nothing? Behold, the whole world is gone after Him. Why have we not been more energetic in destroying this Jesus even from the outset?"

Another Pharisee, wishing to dampen the enthusiastic ardor of the popular demonstration, approached the Christ with the request: "Master, rebuke Thy disciples."

They intimated that this manifestation of joy and gladness was motivated by vulgar and demagogic appeals.

Christ's own reply to these intriguers was: *"I say to you, that if these shall hold their peace, the stones will cry out."* As if He said: "If I do not bring redress to these people, nature herself will revolt."

' ' '

And so the procession moves on within the gates of the city itself.

Wept Over City Doomed to Fall

As Jesus beheld the proud temple, He recalled the history of Jerusalem. In the past it was a most loving history on God's part; at present it was a history mostly of ingratitude and unbelief. In the future it would be a story of the terrible but just reprisals of heaven. Forty years later, Titus would encamp outside the walls of Jerusalem as he prepared to destroy it.

No wonder, then, that the Master wept and paused in His triumphal march to exclaim, *"Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, if thou also hadst known, and that in this thy day, the things that are to thy peace; but now they are hidden from thy eyes. For the days shall come upon thee, and thy enemies shall cast a trench about thee and compass thee round and straiten thee on every side and beat thee flat to the ground, and thy children who are in thee; and they shall not leave in thee a stone upon a stone, because thou hast not known the time of thy visitation."*

The same phophecy of Christ is echoed to every nation which refuses to accept His doctrine of justice and charity.

Wiping the tears from His eyes—tears which the joyous, laughing throng most likely had not perceived—the triumphal march is resumed. The ranks of the procession are augmented. The hosannas and shouts of jubilation are swelling. All Jerusalem has acclaimed Him — all save the Pharisees.

Money Changers Driven From Temple

Early Monday morning, Christ again sets out with His Apostles to visit Jerusalem. As He enters the city this second time His heart must have been sorely crushed as He beheld the depths to which the people had fallen. There was poverty on every side. There were evidences of a selfish, a negligent, a debased priesthood. See the merchants who, in the very court of the Temple, sold beasts and birds intended for sacrifice. Behold the abuses which have grown around the religion of God! Money changers, clustered around their tables, counting coins instead of counting prayers! Traffickers exacting usurious rates from pilgrims in need of their services! Monday of Holy Week!

Once again, therefore, by an impressive act of authority, Jesus asserts Himself as the militant Messias. With holy indignation He began to drive out buyers and sellers, animals and men from the house of God which they were defaming. Who dare stand in His way? He overturns the tables of the money changers and spills their filthy gold and silver upon the pavements. No cringing Christ is He!

What cared He for the piercing eyes of Annas and Caiphas and the high priests who protest against His actions! They dare not resist Him. All yield to the dominance of His irresistible will. All flee like sulking cowards before the scourge with which He flayed them. The walls of the Temple shall not house lily-livered scoundrels who bow in reverence before the god of gold.

"Is it not written," said He: *"My house shall be called the house of prayer to all nations? But you have made it a den of thieves!"*

Challenge to Evil Christ's Death Warrant

What a dramatic moment! A house destined for public worship, for the preaching of God's justice, for the altar of God's sacrifice, perverted to the worship of gold and to the philosophy of greed. A cowardly priesthood defending the gold traffic, the impounding of usury, while their people starved and sorrowed!

Outside the Temple gates, the money changers began to plot against Christ's life: they will first destroy His influence by maligning Him; they will resurrect their idol of injustice and of gold—even at the cost of His life.

This was the Monday of Holy Week, when ***Christ signed His death warrant by entering into combat with the powers of evil, of compromise and of cowardice!***

' ' '

Following this impressive episode there occurred two incidents of a wholly different nature, exemplifying the Savior's kindness of heart. As He left the Temple He beheld the cripples, the unfortunates, begging alms at the gates. These He cured. Then some children, so the Gospels tell us, gathered about their Hero and raised their voices to re-echo "Hosanna to the Son of David!"

A spokesman for the Pharisees approached Him and said: "Hearest Thou what these say?"

His question inferred: "Do you not notice that these children speak of you as though you were the Divine Messias; and will you tolerate such a blasphemy? Will you not silence them, for they know not what they say?" Christ replied: *"Yea; Have you never read: Out of the mouths of infants and of sucklings Thou hast perfected praise?"*

Both the question of the Pharisee and the answer of the Christ indicate the conflict of the ages that is about to come. If Christ will escape the violence of Pharisees, He must forbid the children of the world to regard Him as their God, their Defender. He must not interfere in the game of politicians, of the money changers! He must let ignorance perpetuate itself.

' ' '

Authorities Challenge His Right to Speak

As Christ prayed and wept, His enemies were active. Four different groups of them met in the darkness of night to complete their plans for His crushing defeat. They would attack Him one after the other—members of the Sanhedrin, the Pharisees, the Herodians and the Sadducees. They would lay clever snares for Him in such wise as to compromise Him before His countrymen and before the Romans while they waited for a chance to seize Him and put Him to death.

Early Tuesday morning Christ came into Jerusalem. What a day this was for Him! It was a day of conflict and intrigue.

First, a delegation of the Sanhedrin made up of several of the chief priests, lawyers and notables came upon the Master unexpectedly. The Sanhedrin, by the way, was composed of the seventy-one priests and notables who ruled over the destinies of the Jews.

Christ is teaching before the portico of the Temple. Making a way through the crowds which surrounded Him, the spokesman of this committee confronted the Master and said: "By what authority dost Thou these things?" As if he said: "Why are you teaching the people these strange truths? Why are you not content to say your prayers and perform your liturgical duties instead of mingling religion with politics? Tell me the authority which permits such an outrage. Is not your place in the synagogue?"

' ' '

The strife was thus begun upon a point of capital importance. The authority of the Messias, the Leader of the people, is questioned. It is bad enough for Christ to claim that He is the Son of God; but it is worse for Him to assume the authority of teaching truth to the downtrodden and justice to the oppressed.

Of course, Jesus did not reply directly to their question, so clearly hostile was their purpose. He merely said to them with wonderful calmness and appropriateness: *"I also will ask you one word, which if you shall tell Me, I will also tell you by what authority I do these things. The baptism of John, whence was it, from heaven or from men?"* This amounted to asking: "Was John the Baptist a prophet or an imposter?" These few words thwarted the maneuver of the adversaries.

The dilemma that Christ put to them was unanswerable. To acknowledge the divinity of John's mission would be to admit that our Lord's mission was also divine. To deny the divinity of John's mission would be tantamount to invite physical violence from the throng gathered about the Messias.

As was to be expected, these Pharisees withheld the truth and said: "We know not."

What a stupid, weaseling subterfuge! ***By declaring themelves unable to judge the nature of the Baptist's ministry, they also showed themselves incapable of passing judgment on the origin of the Savior's mission,*** or of comprehending the authority by which He preached the gospel of justice and of charity to the poor.

'AN ANSWER TO FR. COUGHLIN'S CRITICS'

This book is a complete, factual, and final refutation of the unjust slanders and misrepresentations that have been circulated about the Radio Priest of Royal Oak.

Long after the present "controversy" is forgotten, the facts and documentation presented in this book will be in demand for reference purposes.

Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE are in a position of advantage to bring this opportunity to the attention of their friends and acquaintances. Will you get word to another 25 of them, this week?

***"An Answer to Father Coughlin's Critics"* may be obtained by writing either personally to Father Coughlin or to**

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Inside Washington

Hand of Banker Seen Behind New F.D.I.C. 'Bungalow' Bill

Would Lower Premium to Bankers; No Benefits for Small Depositors

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a move designed to give the institution "more dignity," Representative Henry B. Steagall of Alabama has introduced a bill to provide a $5-million home for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

This measure, after taking care of the F.D.I.C.'s housing needs, also would double the amount of insurance—now $5,000—for individual depositors; would remove the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency from F.D.I.C., and would reduce the assessment on banks making use of depositor's insurance.

An examination of the bill's provisions leaves in the mind of the examiner the unmistakable impression that, if it passes Congress, it will pass to the cheers of the nation's bankers. The bankers' interests, not the depositors. are paramount in the bill.

Now, while no one quarrels with the objective of increasing the "dignity" of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation by handing it a $5-million bungalow, still one is inclined to worry over the possible result if the rest of the Federal Government's 117 corporations decided simultaneously that they, too, suffered from lack of dignity, and accordingly should be given new, $5-million homes. Five million times 117 is a lot of dollars to be furnished by the taxpayers.

Bankers Would Love to See Comptroller Ousted

Secondly, the removal of the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency from *ex-officio* membership on the F.D.I.C. is a stroke decidedly not in the public interest. The Comptroller is a Government official, and the only reason he was extended *ex-officio* membership in the first place was to protect the Government's interest in deposit insurance.

The Comptroller exercises the Government's supervisory function over national banks. No doubt the bankers would dearly love to see his authority trimmed at every point. The logical conclusion, from the public's side of this matter, would be to keep him on the job.

Now, as regards the increase of depositor's insurance by the F.D.I.C., from $5,000 per account to $10,000 per account, this seems a glittering act of governmental philanthropy toward the individual depositor, the small depositor who seeks protection for his hard-earned and sacrifically-saved funds. It is no such thing.

Would You Like to Pay Bankers' Insurance for Him?

No poor man needs protection for a $10,000 savings account. Many poor men, many thousands of poor men, need protection for savings accounts ranging from $10 up to several hundred dollars, and heretofore the F.D.I.C. has provided that protection amply. No compelling reason—aside from the wails of the wealthy—has appeared to raise the amount of that protection now. The first concern of social justice is for the poor.

Specifically, the Steagall bill would cut the assessment on the bankers, for F.D.I.C. protection of depositor's accounts, from 1/12 of one per cent of deposit liabilities, to 1/14 of one per cent of deposit liabilities. This reduction, if put into effect, would save the bankers $6-million or $7-million a year. All those who wish to save the bankers $6 or $7-million a year, and pay the difference themselves, please step forward.

The record of bank failures, and the record of losses to depositors through bank failures, is an appalling record. The 70 years from 1863 to 1933 saw the depositors, stock holders, and other creditors trimmed of an average of $200-million a year. Fortunately, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was able to furnish a plug for this scandalous leak. The F.D.I.C. has operated very nicely in its short history. It is one of the New Deal's better acts.

But, instead of lowering the insurance rate for bankers, might it not be wiser to raise that insurance rate to the point where it harmonizes with the amount of depositor's losses? If the banks have lost their creditors an average of $200-million per year, over a 70-year period, why would not a higher, rather than a lower, insurance rate be just and proper? Surely the banks can't represent themselves as "good risks," with such a sorry record.

The fine hand of the banker appears to be behind the Steagall bill, for only the banker benefits by its provisions. That is ample reason for scuttling it.

Slum Clearance Costly to Home Owning Citizen

WASHINGTON, D. C. — That wrathful citizen, the taxpaying property owner, will have reason to be grieved by still another step taken by the Federal Government. this time in connection with its slum clearance activity in the larger cities.

When the Federal Government undertakes a slum clearance project, the property used is removed from the assessment rolls of the local government. To compensate for this loss in revenue the Government voluntarily consents to an assessment, not to exceed 5 per cent of the income from the property during the tax year.

Now the Federal Government is seeking to lower this voluntary contribution to the local tax coffers from 5 per cent to 2 per cent. It must be remembered that this percentage is computed, not on the valuation of the property, but on its annual rental return.

To show what this means to the local government, and the local taxpayer, consider one example. Assume a Federal slum-clearance dwelling is worth $5,000. Assume its yearly rental is $450. Its tax contribution under the old system would be 5 per cent of $450, or $22.50.

A few blocks away is a privately-owned dwelling of equal value. It is subject to the local assessment rate of $30 per thousand dollars valuation, let us say. This owner pays $150 yearly for the same privileges enjoyed by the Federal unit at $22.50 per year.

Now, under the proposed reduction rate, the Government house will pay taxes of only $9 per year, while the private owner still pays $150 or more for a similar dwelling!

It is obvious that, dividing the cost of city maintenance by the number of dwellings, the private owner is paying not only his just share for his own dwelling, he is paying in addition the difference between the per capita rate, and the Federal unit-return. This is one penalty of bureaucracy.

But more important, this is a dangerous adventure in collectivism. In this instance, Government ownership and control is infringing on private rights. Those rights will be no longer sacred unless the collectivist trend is checked.

Political Wail Gives Proof to Hatch Act Need

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Proof that the *Hatch Act*—designed to prevent Federal job holders from engaging in political activity—is having its desired salutary effect was furnished last week in roars of disapproval from disgruntled Democrats on the floor of the Senate.

The roars were heard when Senator John Miller, Arkansas Democrat, advanced a motion to repeal the "business section" of the Act, the section that bars all but policy-making officers of the Federal Government from political activity.

A vote was taken on the motion, and the Act was saved by but three votes, 44-41. But before the vote, certain old political hands in the Senate, viewing the November elections with furrowed brows, joined in a stormy coalition that sought to scrap the Act.

Certain members of the coalition met at a secret meeting across the hall from the Senate chamber before the vote was taken. Democratic National Chairman James A. Farley was at the secret meeting, and it is assumed that he gave the orders.

The plain protest of those opposed to the bill was that its operation is hampering Democrats in their zeal for re-election. These protesters, largely, are members of closely-woven political machines in their home states, and for them the experience of running for election unbacked by scores of job-holding partisans will be a new experience to say the least.

The *Hatch Act* is a good measure for the very reason that selfish Democrats, and a few scattered Republicans, oppose it. The Act serves to destroy the influence of the patronage-politician; serves to limit the sphere of politics-playing with public funds. And, conversely, it leaves the patronage-placed politician some of that American freedom to which his political boss gives lip-service, and little else.

Meanwhile, as the fight over retention of the *Hatch Act* progressed, in other quarters a move to extend provisions of the Act to state employes gained ground. Just as the act is beneficial from the national standpoint, so it would be equally beneficial in the states. In the latter regard, it would apply only to those state employes, part of whose remuneration is received from Federal sources.

Island Idea Is Sound to Navy; 'Silly' to F.D.R.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although Naval experts are reported favorably disposed toward acquisition by this country of British and French island possessions near the Panama Canal, President Roosevelt thinks such a plan is "silly."

Senator Robert R. Reynolds, of North Carolina, continuing a Senate drive for the proposed territorial acquisition, stated that transfer of these islands "is vitally important to defense plans for the United States."

He is supported in this move by Congressman Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia, and by other members of Congress in both houses. President Roosevelt terms the Canal defense inadequate, and has asked that the defenses be bolstered by: (1) doubling the Canal's complement of airplanes and guns; (2) establishing a patrol area radiating 600 miles outward from the Canal, and (3) constructing a third set of bomb-proof locks immediately.

Seven Lean Years, Seven Fat Years—New Deal and Before

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The "seven lean years" of Government spending under the New Deal have consumed the fruits of the "seven fat years" of private thrift from 1923 through 1929, and now the national debt towers at the figure of $361.50 for every man, woman and child.

This statement was presented to the House of Representatives in a compilation by Congressman George S. Williams, of Delaware. This compilation showed that, although taxes increased 21 per cent in the "seven lean years"—1933 through 1939, the span of the New Deal—still the national debt increased at the rate of $4-billion per year.

Congressman Williams' calculations consider the years 1923 through 1929 as "reasonably prosperous" years. These he compares with the depression years of the New Deal, hurdling the four years of the Hoover administration when the depression was still a novelty.

The comparison shows that while the national population increased only 10.2 per cent during the 7 years of the New Deal, taxes increased 2.1 per cent. And while Federal revenue increased 20.6 per cent, the Federal debt increased 192 per cent. In contrast, the Federal debt had been reduced $1-billion per year during the "seven fat years."

"In this promised land of futuristic financing," (the New Deal), Representative Williams said, "wholesale prices were down 21 per cent, industrial production per capita was down 21 per cent, factory payrolls were down 24 per cent, national income per capita was down 33 per cent, new construction was down 57 per cent, new corporate financing was down 84 per cent, and the average number of workers involved in strikes was up almost threefold, from 443,000 to 1,190,000."

Mr. Williams' figures are culled from official Government sources and from statistical reports. They show a steadily worsening condition that can be halted only by drastic action. Nothing short of a revision of New Deal philosophy, or a substitution for that philosophy, will accomplish the change.

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LOUIS B. WARD, *Editorial Director*
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16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.

Just living annual wage.

Nationalization of important public resources.

Private ownership of all other property.

Control of private property for public good.

Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.

Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Cost of living maintained on an even keel.

Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.

Labor's right to organize.

Recall of non-productive bonds.

Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.

Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.

Simplification of Government and lower taxes.

Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.

Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

Peddlers of Filth

EIGHT MILLION copies of lurid sex magazines are sold monthly in the United States, mostly to those under 21 years of age.

Yet there are more enemies actively working against SOCIAL JUSTICE than against the publishers of those eight million copies!

Now comes the news that a three-ton monstrosity, a statue of Adam by Jacob Epstein is enroute to America. Covered only by an $85,000 insurance policy, the statue will be exhibited in New York, Washington and seven other cities. The statue was unveiled in London last June. The *London Daily Telegram* wrote: "It is a simian rendering of the human form, the boldest experiment in neo-barbarism that its creator has yet attempted."

A writer in the *London Daily Express* stated: "It will embarrass and horrify the average man and woman."

What is the purpose of sending the monstrosity to America?

The International News Service states that the receipts of the tour *will be placed at the disposal of the British government for the purchase of American airplanes.*

This is the silliest piece of British propaganda that has ever conceived since the days of Barnum, when America was given the birthrate of a fool a minute.

Britain's conception of our imbecility is to make us pay to look at the statue. Yet Britain has $8-billion in securities in this nation to finance war purchases including "airplanes."

She needs not a shilling raised through peddling filth for a war chest.

It is unimportant what Jacob Epstein's idea is of our first parent, Adam. But it would be decidedly interesting to know what Adam's conception of Jacob Epstein might be.

Peddlers of filth are not found alone among the publishers of America's sex magazines.

Wickedness is still found *in the high places!*

War

FROM THREE separate and distinct sources come new impressions of the frightfulness of war.

On the military side, Mr. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary of the British government, on February 29 is quoted as saying: "Until Hitlerism and the international gangsterism for which it stands is utterly destroyed, there is going to be neither security for the present nor hope for the future."

Referring to the fact that all is still quiet on the Western Front, Mr. Eden stated: "These months have helped us to forge our weapons. When the weapons have been forged they will have to be used."

So much for the military.

On the commercial and industrial front, Mr. Robert S. Hudson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on February 26, called for "heroic exports to pay for the war."

Mr. Hudson announced that English gold and foreign securities must be jealously guarded and spent only as a last resort. He stated that "the city of London finances much of the trade of the world. Our insurance companies insure it. Our merchant fleet carries it. Last, but by no means least, are the dividends paid by overseas countries on our investments in their lands."

Then Mr. Hudson called upon the British to tighten up their belts and to increase their export trade for "the war no longer is an affair between armies and armies. In the last resort it is a struggle between manufacturer and manufacturer, between shopkeeper and shopkeeper."

So much for the truth regarding the commercial and industrial aspects of the present war.

From a third source comes news on the social front. An International News Service war correspondent, W. W. Chaplin, writes that, due to the evacuation of the war zone in France, many thousands of inhabitants have been moved to other sectors; that out of the moved population a thousand babies will be born this year. To give these babies a fair start in life, the patrons of the Hotel Crillon are being openly solicited for funds for a combination cradle and baby carriage, a complete layette including all clothing needed for the first year, together with a bank account for 100 francs—all for the cost of $14.

The fathers are at the front and the slender pittance of the soldier's pay must deny the child a start.

The truth is that no European soldier of any nation has anything for the support of his family at home. The appeal for $14 per baby for a thousand babies is good charitable work. It dramatizes the singular fact that in an enlightened civilization, under the name of destroying Hitlerism, nations can force the separation of families, the evacuation of populations, the throwing of human mothers on the $14 charity of the world.

'Sir Bertrand Russell'

THE APPOINTMENT of "Sir Bertrand Russell" to the faculty of the College of the City of New York recalls the will of Cecil J. Rhodes, South African statesman, who died in 1902. Under this will thirty-two scholarships are assigned to the United States of America where competitive examinations are held in each of the states annually.

The states are thrown into eight districts of six states each and the committee of selection in each state nominates two men to appear before the district committee. Each district committee then selects from the candidates so nominated four men to represent their states as Rhodes scholars at Oxford. The average number at Oxford at any one time is ninety-six from the United States.

Cecil Rhodes was one of the greatest imperialists this world has ever known, and his imperialism encouraged the dream of reuniting the United States with the "mother country."

There is an old Cretan mythological story that tells of the seven youths and the seven maidens that each year were sacrificed to the Minotaur.

The anguish and suffering attendant upon giving up a beloved child to the tender mercies of a monster is unfortunately not recognized in America's annual gift to imperialism by giving up thirty-two of her sons to become Anglophiles.

Yet, it is going rather far to go out and buy the services of Bertrand Russell. Although a Rhodes scholar may be able to influence few of his fellow Americans, a teacher from the Empire with an international reputation may impress his poisonous teachings directly or indirectly on a vast number of New York City College's 8,600 students.

It's Costly

THE *New York Sun* has recently compiled a record of the expenditure of every President of the United States from the adoption of the *Constitution* down to and including the estimates for 1941.

In the 152 years which will have passed before Mr. Roosevelt attempts a third term, a total of $177-billion will have been expended. Out of that gigantic total $112-billion was spent up to 1933 and $65-billion will have been spent during the eight years under Roosevelt.

Stated in an easier way for better understanding, the average annual expenditure up to Roosevelt has been $779-million while the average annual expenditure under Roosevelt has been $8,203,000,000!

Lest the tremendous growth of population from Washington's day to this distort the figures, let us take Cleveland's first administration, when we had approximately 65-million people in the country and compare it on a per capital basis with the Roosevelt administration. In Cleveland's day the Government cost us $16.58 and today $63 per capita.

There are other slight differences. Under Cleveland the receipts of the Federal Government were $1,474,000,000 while the expenditures were $1,077,000,000, leaving a net surplus of $396-million. Under Roosevelt's eight years, the receipts will have been $40-billion while the expenditures will have been $65-billion, leaving a net deficit of $25-billion.

In Cleveland's first administration the public debt of the United States was $1,249,000,000. If Roosevelt consents to leave office, he will leave a public debt of $44-billion.

Whether we look at it from the standpoint of dollar expenditures, per capita expenditures, surplus or deficit, or public debt, we are in dark days.

As we all know, the fourteenth principle of social justice reads as follows: "I believe in the simplification of Government, and the further lifting of crushing taxation from the slender revenues of the laboring class."

The study of the Roosevelt expenditures demonstrates the imperative demand for such simplification of government and for the lifting of crushing taxation from the slender revenues of the laboring class.

A World Government

A COMMITTEE of three hundred church leaders representing twenty communions met in Philadelphia in a three day national study on the churches and the international situation. The meeting was fostered by the Department of International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

A seminar was conducted on "*The Churches and American policy.*" This seminar renounced political and economic isolation and urged the United States, when peace is made, to identify itself with other nations in the organization of a world government.

Quoting the *Christian Science Monitor:* "The report calls modern statism, implemented by politics of an unfettered national sovereignty, a form of secularism and, therefore, unacceptable to the Christian philosophy."

Again quoting the *Christian Science Monitor:* " 'Christianity, in its spread,' the report reminds the churches, 'has not sought nor has it created any totalistic uniformity of ethnic tastes or cultural achievements. Still less should any international federal system seek to do so'."

The argument of this council was that "there is no organization of living units, in practically every country, under whose auspices the peoples of the world can come together to voice their common aspirations other than the Christian Church. Every other international organization has been disintegrated during these years in which we have seen a growing fragmentation of humanity."

SOCIAL JUSTICE recalls the day, four centuries ago, when the bond among the nations was the Christian bond under one leadership; when disputes among the nations found a common arbiter and judge who would look down upon his peoples in any part of the world and bring to bear the just principles of the Old Law, the teachings of Christ and the contributions of the Doctors of the Church to political, social and economic problems.

Rome is still there with 330-million out of the two billion inhabitants of the globe recognizing its spiritual jurisdiction.

In a certain sense there is a world government that has been a world government for nineteen straight centuries. It has witnessed the rise and fall of empires, the cradle and grave and nineteen full centuries of war and human greed. It can look forth on a truth-hungry people distributed among the nations of the world. Out of the wisdom of the ages, it contributes what the conference at Philadelphia dreams of securing through man's feeble ways in leagues of nations, world courts and a brotherhood of man.

Obviously, "churches," hundreds in number, of varying creeds, origins and disciplines cannot hope to set up "a standard among the nations."

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St. Patrick: Patron of Ireland

Missionary Zeal of Early Apostle Founded a School of Saints and Scholars

THE GREAT Cardinal Manning is reputed to have made the statement before the College of Cardinals in 1870 that "if there is a Saint in the Sanctuary of Heaven tonight who has reason to be proud—that Saint's name is Patrick." So today SOCIAL JUSTICE honors St. Patrick.

It is believed that he was born in the year 372 in Dumbarton, Scotland. We know that he was captured and brought as a slave to Ireland where Nial, a king of Ireland, sold him to Milcha, an Ulster chief, and we learn from St. Patrick's Confessions that he served in slavery six years before he escaped. He then sought sanctuary in the monastery of St. Martin of Tours in France, and later spent much time living and studying in various French and Gallic monasteries.

He tells us also in his Confessions that, during this period of slavery, he dreamed of returning to the land of his captivity with the light of the Faith.

In 430 A. D., Pope Celestin sent Palladius to Ireland, "*ad Scottos in Christum credentes*" — to the Irish who believed in Christ. Apparently the Faith had already been preached there. Later, in 432, St. Patrick was commissioned as Apostle to the Irish.

Lighted Easter Fire on Hill of Tara

He landed in Wicklow and from there journeyed through Antrim and on to Tara where he lighted the Easter fire.

No more significant event signalized post-apostolic history than Patrick with the light of Christianity on the Hill of Tara. Tara was the center of all Irish life. It was here that the council of war was held and the religious sacrifices for peace. It was here that the games were played and the bards heard.

However, heretofore, these had all been pagan festivities. Against the law of the land and the custom of the centuries, a light which would enlighten the world was lighted. Here was the challenge flung forth from Christianity to paganism. Here was Patrick, symbolic of, a messenger of, and an apostle of the new dispensation, striking a fire which would burn through the ages—striking it among the maddened and frenzied priests of Druidism.

After the symbol came argument, exposition, teaching and prayer. Building upon what was left of natural religion, of the original deposits of faith in the heart of man, St. Patrick reconciled all the misguided points in Druidical worship with the revealed religion of our faith. This was not necessarily difficult, for the Druids had the teaching of sin, of a Redeemer. They even had the idea of the Virgin birth.

Patrick, a holy man, preached and prayed and led them, teaching the doctrine of the Trinity, for example, by means of their own little shamrock. By sheer courage he defeated the Druids, first converting the chiefs and then their followers.

St. Patrick's Ireland Seat of Learning

Later Patrick went to Connaught, then to Ulster, where he has previously languished in slavery, consecrating bishops and preaching and teaching the faith. Finally at Saul, where he had established his first church in all Ireland, he died after having contributed the most important single missionary life this world has ever known.

What manner of man was St. Patrick? We know that his youth must have taught him humility and obedience, and his slavery must have prevented his obtaining any formal education. Yet he was what the Church needed then, and needs today; a humble man who knew Scripture profoundly, who followed Christ and made His words an education; a pious man, filled with the spirit of truth, with an everlasting confidence in God Almighty, filled with zeal, fervor and enthusiasm, and, above all, invincible courage to risk all for a human soul.

During his lifetime he built 365 churches and consecrated 360 bishops. He built a native priesthood. The chiefs of the clans became his bishops; the scholars, the bards and lawyers became his priests. All of these went out to the people with the new weapons of spiritual warfare, the missal and the catechism.

Eighteen years after his coming was established the first college, the College of Armagh. This seat of learning was to be the Alma Mater of thousands devoted to the Church of Christ on earth. During the centuries when continental Europe was being overrun with barbarian hordes from the East, when the Visigoth and Ostrogoth, the Hun and Vandal were devastating the old civilization of Rome, when war and ruin were abroad in every land, Ireland was the birth place of a Rennaissance, a rebirth of learning antedating the European Rennaissance by eight hundred years.

Ireland became the abode of high culture in the fifth and sixth centuries, and in the seventh made strenuous efforts to spread her learning to continental Europe as the new basis for continental civilization. About the year 800, Irish monks appeared at the court of Charlemagne who were described by the chronicler of the day as "men incomparably skilled in human learning."

Saints and Scholars Products of Ireland

St. Patrick's greatest contribution to Ireland and the world were saints and scholars.

In the schools of Ireland, Alcuin, the most learned man in the court of France, was educated. John Scotus Eregina, called the philosopher of the Middle Ages, was born and educated in Ireland. In 870 we find him at the University of Paris, having been summoned to France by Charles the Bold. He was the only person in France who was a master of Greek.

Dagobert, King of France, was educated in Ireland. Aldfriend, King of Northumbria, was Irish educated. St. Willebred, Saxon monk of greatest fame, was a product of Irish schools.

Columba, apostle to Scotland, was the founder of the great monastery of Iona and an Irishman who had been educated in Ireland. Duns Scotus was from Ireland. Fergil or Vergilius, the Geometer, Sedulius, Alleran the Wise and Cumian, great names in the history of human learning, were Irishmen educated in Ireland.

It was Cumian who defended the Roman system of figuring Easter in a quarrel that brought Ireland, England and Scotland closer to Rome, for Patrick had taught the Irish, "*As you belong to Christ, so you belong to Rome.*"

At the Synod of Whitby in 664 the profound scholar of Greek who guided the council was Durron from the center of the Bog of Allen. Sedulius wrote the first great Christian epic, "*Carmen Paschale.*" Fergil or Vergilius first taught that the earth was round and that men lived at the antipodes. This was the man who proved rotundity by the eclipses.

Thus we might go on and on. The French critic, LaJeune, at the time of Charles the Bold, stated that every man on the continent who knew classic Greek was either an Irishman or Irish educated. These were the centuries when scholars from far off Egypt sought asylum in Ireland.

All of these things contribute to the name Ireland has since borne, "*Insula Sanctorum et Doctorem.*"

Nor should we forget St. Brendan, the man who in the sixth century, anticipating our own beloved Columbus by 900 years, sailed to these shores followed by others by way of Iceland, missionaries who left their records in the old world and the Sign of the Cross among the Indians of the new.

Monks and Missionaries Another Contribution

The second great contribution of St. Patrick was Irish monasticism. As we've mentioned before, the Bishops and priests of Patrick's day were drawn from the chiefs, bards and lawyers. These men retained their social position and mixed freely with the people at the games and in the banquet hall.

To some of them, however, this mode of living was repulsive and they withdrew to silence and seclusion in the recess of wood or glen where they adopted the life of the recluse or hermit. They were not left to themselves for long. Soon others inspired by their example sought them out and imitated their virtues. Thus was monasticism started.

After this beginning came the schools intended at first to perfect the knowledge of the Scriptures and theology, the classics, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Following the first college established by St. Patrick came the monastic schools of Clonard, founded by St. Finian, Clonfert by St. Brendan, Bangor by St. Cumgall, Clonmacnoise by St Kiernan, Arran by St Enda, Lismore by St Carthage and Glendalough by St. Kevin.

Thus the men who wished to be alone with God in their huts by the rivers, the hermits who withdrew to lives of mortification and abstemiousness, became the founders of schools which were to produce a Columbanus for the western world. It was Columbanus, who signed himself "The Sinner" but whom Rome called "The Saint," and who, in imitation of the twelve Apostles, founded the Mission of the Twelve, sending each year twelve monks from Ireland. Among these were St. Gall who founded the faith in Switzerland, Fridolin who Christianized the Rhineland, Fiacre who went to Meaux, Killian to Wurzberg, Livinus to Brabank, Fursey to the Marne and Cataldus to southern Italy.

Catholic Ireland Has Kept the Faith

With this native priesthood, so difficult to establish in the history of conversions, Ireland, under St. Patrick, established a name among the nations for the alacrity with which she accepted the Faith. *Ireland never cost her apostle a tear nor the early Faith one martyr.* One generation saw a domestic episcopacy whereas in England the first seven Archbishops of Canterbury were foreigners. *From Ireland never emanated a single heresy in her fifteen hundred years of the Faith.* Armagh became, by the tenth century, the religious capital of the missionary world and the true metropolis of Christian civilization.

The Catholic Church teaches her children respect for the great saints of the calendar.

Three, for example, were Chrysostom, Bishop of the flourishing eastern capital of the Roman empire, the See of Constantinople; Augustine, the doctor of doctors, ruler of five hundred bishops, who broke all current heresies by the force of his logic and the profundity of his genius, and, lastly, St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, a pious, earnest, enthusiastic man of God.

Fifteen centuries have rolled by.

The great See of Constantinople is the head and center of Mohammedism. Not a single monument remains to Chrysostom. The vast territory of Northern Africa that Augustine ruled as Bishop of Hippo is a trackless desert waste today. But in Ireland today 94 per cent of her people are true to the Faith that her apostle gave her.

Moreover, he is honored not alone in Ireland, but in all parts of the world. He has left the imprint of his apostleship throughout the world where church upon church is named in his honor.

Never has Ireland cost Rome a heretic and never did Ireland cost St. Patrick a tear.

Therefore, may we repeat the words of Cardinal Manning, "if there is a Saint in the Sanctuary of Heaven tonight who has reason to be proud, that Saint's name is Patrick."

Titled Agnostic To Be Foisted on N. Y. City College

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Earl Russell, Viscount Amberley — Mr. Bertrand Russell to you—has just been chosen to head the department of philosophy, at least temporarily, and to teach some courses in logic and mathematics, in a college wholly supported by taxpayers' money, namely, the City College of the City of New York.

Sir Bertrand Russell is a widely known writer whose brilliant intellectual gifts are not questioned. The public educational system of America, from kindergarten to university, is predicated on the premise of training the future citizens of the United States.

Citizenship implies not only the training of the intellect, but, what is definitely more important to the State, the inculcation of that moral character which combines the mind and the heart and the will so that the mind may know the truth and the heart may respond in feeling and that, knowing and feeling aright men may be led to action.

Bertrand Russell was schooled from his earliest childhood in agnosticism. His brilliant intellectual gifts have been for a lifetime perverted into writings attacking the fundamental institution of our social life, namely, the family. "*Marriage and Morals,*" "*Styles in Ethics,*" "*Our Changing Morality*" are among some thirty of his contributions.

Concerning the prostitute he says: "She, poor woman, in spite of the undoubted service she performs . . is universally despised . . . This blazing injustice began with the Christian religion."

Bertrand Russell, who peddles his writings and infamous reproaches to Christianity for cash on the barrelhead, now asks taxpayers of New York to buy moral leprosy at a flat living annual wage paid to its peddler.

The Russell appointment calls for a taxpayers' revolt. The tea that was dumped into Boston Harbor may still be strong enough to be tasted despite the presence of salt.

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The Rise of the Crafts Guilds

Part Two of an Historical Study of the Medieval Guild System

By LOUIS B. WARD
Editorial Director of SOCIAL JUSTICE

As I Have Said in the previous article, the Craft Guilds of England received a death-blow from the Statute of Edward III allowing foreign merchants to trade freely in England. We have seen how the members of the various crafts struggled to break down this trading monopoly of the Merchant Guilds and win the right of supervision over their own organizations.

As this was gradually accomplished, the crafts built their constitutions predicated upon the spiritual and material well-being of their members.

As would be expected, they followed to a great extent the form of organization of the Merchant Guilds with wardens, bailiffs and master officers of the crafts. They established long apprenticeships for those who would learn a trade. This thorough training of a boy was fundamental to the entire conception of the crafts.

The apprenticeship system has lasted down to our generation but the changes have been so revolutionary that little except the name "apprentice" has endured. In the early days of the crafts the master entered into a contractual relationship with a boy, taking him into his home and exercising over him a parental care.

There was no working class as such. Little capital was employed and the interests of the master and of the apprentice were so intermingled as to have no possible conflict existing between capital and labor.

Guilds Took Care of Their Members

The crafts followed the Merchant Guilds in their spiritual and temporal care for the fellow members. On the spiritual side there were responsibilities of the group for the individual. On the temporal side, the crafts provided entire codes of social legislation, including unemployment, which meant sick benefits and old age pensions. Likewise pensions to the widow and burial funds. This was true social security without the intervention of government.

As soon as an apprentice finished his trade, usually after a period of some seven years, he became a journeyman. The word has been differently translated, but whether its origin comes from the concept of day labor or from the concept of a traveling craftsman makes perhaps little difference. The journeyman was an independent craftsman through with his apprenticeship and yet not employing apprentices himself.

When the period of journeymanship was passed and experience was gained, it was natural that the journeyman developed into the master. This step may be considered as taken the day he hired his first apprentice. On that day he joined his slender capital to the labor of the apprentice and set up to train that apprentice as he himself had been trained.

Rules Covered All Phases of Life

All phases of life were covered by the guilds. Their regulations encompassed the economics of their own craft. Their rules and regulations provided for the hours of labor precisely as did the United States attempt to codify all industrial laws covering hours of labor and prices. They were price-fixing guilds. They established a "floor" that was designed to obtain not only a living annual family wage but enough in addition to protect a saving wage and still over and above this enough to carry along their unfortunate fellow members who, through weakness or death, needed additional income. They entered not only the field of economics but likewise the social field.

Like the Merchant Guilds of earlier days, the Crafts Guilds practiced the spiritual and corporal works of mercy. They were also religious guilds. Each guild selected a patron saint, usually a saint who had practiced the craft in which the guild operated. Each Craft Guild selected usually the saint's feastday as the festival day of the year. Great preparations were made for that festival day and a religious play was written for the day.

The late Mrs. Margaret S. Mooney translated fifteen of these medieval guild plays, selecting fifteen, each as illustrative of a Mystery of the Rosary, and combined them into a volume entitled, *"A Rosary of Mystery Plays."* The deep devotion, the literary workmanship and the dramatic value of these workmen's plays constitute a distinct contribution to the history of English literature.

Religious Pageantry Marked Festival Days

Usually the feastday was marked by a long parade of floats drawn by horses through the medieval town of the Craft Guild. In some open space the parade would stop and on a temporary stage, the various actors from out of the guild membership would present the religious drama, the memories of which still come down to us in the Passion Play at Oberammergau.

The medieval guilds were dedicated to a philosophy of plenty. Not alone in economics where the training was a vocational training, but in the spiritual and cultural fields.

The craftsman led a full life. He worked eight hours a day. There was no work after 4 o'clock on Saturday; no work on Sunday, and no work on the many feastdays of the year.

We repeat, the income was adequate for a saving wage. The guild itself regulated a fair market price and in this fair market price are all the necessities and the simple luxuries of life.

There were approximately eighty days of recreation, relaxation and refreshment. A man could meet his fellowman on the Sunday or on the feastday and look him in the eye. Their religion was not reserved for the Sabbath or the festival but carried into the word-a-day world where it permeated the honest day's labor, the price, the standard of weights and measures, the relationship of master and servant and the character of goods produced.

By the time of the Reformation, it was essential that the English government destroy the guilds, so the religious and social guilds were abolished and the reason, of course, was that they were "superstitious." Their names have lasted in some instances down to the present day. For example, the twelve great companies of London have their names still protected, but they carry on charitable and social functions.

Guilds Included Every Activity

The question is frequently asked concerning both the merchant and craft guilds as to what provision was made in the economy of that day for non-members. It is always hard to realize the tremendous industrial and commercial changes that have intervened from that day to this. Six centuries have passed since the rise of the Craft Guilds and since the fall of the Merchant Guilds in England. We must realize that the great mass of the people were agricultural; that there were few towns of any size in England; that London proper was, perhaps, a city the size of Albany, New York, a city of some 100,000; and that in the cities, aside from the little group living off agriculture in the days of feudalism, all the families practically were merchants or workingmen.

(Photo from Ewing Galloway.)

FREIBURG, GERMANY—The Merchants' Hall, erected in 15th century, on the Munster Platz. In front is a vaulted round-arched portico resting on five pillars, and above it a balcony with two projecting turrets, covered with colored tiles and painted arms in relief. On the wall are four small statues of emperors of Germany.

Let me repeat the names of the Merchant Guilds: the lawyers, the dealers in foreign cloth, the wool-drapers, the moneychangers, the physicians, the dealers in silk, the furriers, the retailers of cloth, the butchers, the smiths, the shoemakers and the builders.

Now let us take alphabetically for convenience the names of the Craft Guilds: ale-house keepers, apothecaries, armourers and braziers, artificers, bakers, bakers and brewers, bakers and inn-holders, barbers, barber surgeons, beaver makers, blacksmiths, brewers, bricklayers, bricklayers and plasterers, brickmakers, butchers, butchers and chandlers, button makers, canvas dealers, carpenters and tilers, chandlers, chandlers and soap boilers, clockmakers, clothiers, cobblers, confectioners, cooks, cooks and tallow chandlers, coopers, cordwainers, condwainers and curriers, couchmakers, curriers, cuttlers, painterstainers and "staconers," distillers, drapers, dyers, apothecaries and barber surgeons; drapers and hosiers, drapers and tailors, dyers, embroiderers, farriers, feltmakers, fishmongers, framework knitters, fullers, girdlers, glaziers, glovers, goldsmiths, grocers, gunmakers, haberdashers, hatters, horners, innholders, cooks and victuallers, ironmongers, joiners and carpenters, joiners and coopers, leathermen, linen drapers, lorimers, masons, mercers, millers, needlemakers, paintmakers, parchment makers, paviours, pepperers, peruke makers, pewterers, pinners, wireworkers and girdlers, plumberers, pointmakers, pouchmakers, pursers, ropemakers, saddlers, salters, shearmen, shoemakers, silkmen, skinners, slaters, smiths, spurriers, starchmakers, stationers, stitchmen, tailors, tanners, tensers, tilers, tin plate workers, vinters, weavers, wheelwrights, white tawyers, winedrawers.

With agriculture furnishing the raw material for the food and the fibre of medieval England, and with the mines furnishing the metallic raw material for the metal trades, we find in the craft system the division of labor by crafts to an extent that practically every townsman had a guild.

Welfare of Society Object of the Guild

The "outsiders" consisted of those who refused to abide by the regulations of the guild and were suspended. Nothing ever should be written that would picture the Medieval Guild System without its problems. Men were greedy and weak and rebellious in that day as they are in ours. There were evils of trade then as now.

Merchants bought and sold with two bushel-measures, a large one used in buying and a small one in selling. The cheat, as now, was present.

The point was that the guilds were self-organized and self-regulated to improve not only the economic condition of the members, but the social and religious life as well. All that the world has planned in social legislation, all the care of the one-third who are ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-fed, all the old age pensions, unemployment insurance, social security codes are mere reflections of the day when these things were put into operation by committees of right-minded artisans under the sanction of religion.

Four hundred years after the destruction of these spiritual gifts to humanity, man is struggling back to the ideals of social and economic legislation then in full bloom. But man is struggling back under the paganism of humanitarianism and not under the spiritual sanctions of religion.

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The Prospects of a Good Peace

Hope of World Lies in Victory of Neutrals Rather Than Either Faction in War

By DR. J. S. BARNES

Written for SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine

THOSE CHIEFLY responsible for this European war are those who have instigated and guided the international policy of the Allied powers since the World War of 1914-18.

If just and generous terms of peace had been accorded Germany in 1919, and if Italy had then also been treated fairly, *there would have been no war now and no cause for war.* Alternatively, if the Allied powers had recovered their mental equilibrium a few years later and had then sought gradually but consistently to remedy the injustices committed, to aid and abet German national unity instead of thwarting it, to protect effectively the minorities throughout Central Europe, to work towards a close economic co-operation between the powers (great and little) of Central Europe, and to refrain from trying to make them the instruments of allied policy against Germany, and to bring both Germany and Italy into conspicuous partnership as governing influences in the world (that is, as colonial powers), the sacrifices entailed would have been far smaller than those that have now to be faced in war. There would have been no Hitler as we know him and little of the evil such as is to be found in Naziism today; for the Catholic and other genuinely Christian elements in Germany would not have been forced to compromise with the evil in Naziism for the sake of securing vital national interests. They would have remained the controlling interest in Germany.

The evil in Germany today—aside from a certain degree of primitive barbarism among northern Germans, due to apostacy and a relatively short civilized history—is clearly the result of unbearable exasperation and despair. The unjust aggressions for which Hitler is responsible were largely forced on him; for it is psychologically true that if strong vital energies cannot find useful and healthful scope, they will be sure to find vent along the line of least resistance, which may be neither useful or healthful. And that is precisely what has happened. Hitler in this respect has been merely the instrument of forces largely beyond his control, given the circumstances in which Germany was placed after 1919. Indeed, German expansion had become a necessity ever since 1860 and to try to prevent it, instead of to ease it, could only result in a series of wars. The same can be said of Italy after 1900.

Allies Now Forced Into Evil Compromise

These facts should be recognized. They should even be recognized by every good Englishman and Frenchman. But, now that war has come, it is both right and natural, also, for every good Englishman and Frenchman to wish to see it through to victory. Because, aside from the responsibility for the war, the fact remains that the future of Great Britain and France are at stake, in so far as the very existence of their empires is at stake.

Nor would it be in the interests of civilization for these empires to crash in ruin. Patriotism accordingly, rightly dictates a closing of the ranks among Englishmen and Frenchmen and a common determination to win. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that every good Englishman and every good Frenchman has now been forced into the same disagreeable position into which every good German was forced, as a consequence of the policy of the Allied powers, namely, to compromise with evil for the sake of vital national interests.

If the war ends in victory for the Allies, it will be with mixed feelings and considerable apprehension that the good Englishman and the good Frenchman will celebrate the victory; for, on the face of it, *victory for the national cause of the Allies will also mean a victory for political and economic Liberalism as condemned by Leo XIII;* victory for international money lenders; victory for the real masters of Britain and France, who are precisely those responsible for the criminal and foolish policy which caused the war, namely, the big moneyed and vested capital interests and a morbid intellectual class. Maybe there will also be a victorious sweep of Bolshevism westwards as far as the Rhine.

Hope Lies in Victory of United Neutrals

In these circumstances, where does hope lie for men of good will, who are in the fortunate position, as we are in America, of not having to compromise with evil in the national interests?

Is it in a victory for Germany? Alas, there is no good reason to suppose that a peace imposed by Germany would not be but a copy upside down of the peace of Versailles. All the good that can safely be said for a German victory is that it would release in Germany the forces of Christianity for the work of transforming Naziism into something better. It might, by reaction, lead to the restoration of a Catholic government to France.

A more tangible hope lies in the real victors being the neutrals and, in particular, the western Christian powers: Italy, Spain, Portugal and Ireland, to which France, after a happy, internal revolution, might adhere. This is the hope and design of Mussolini. The United States should make up its mind to foster it.

The formation of a western block of Christian States, under the dual leadership of civil and ecclesiastical Rome, is known to be the most cherished ambition of the Duce. With a little luck he may succeed in bringing it about, if a long war brings exhaustion to the belligerents.

To will the end is also to will the means. Therefore, it should not be forgotten that an essential means to the end is the emergence of Italy as a power at least as strong and influential as France.

Post-War Clean-Up Task Faces English

We cannot tell how things will end. But the above contains in a nut shell, so to speak, the fundamentals of the situation. If the good Englishman must now fight to win the war, he must also prepare himself to fight after the war is over to win the peace. This means he must prepare to make a revolution also in England, one that will restore liberty at the expense of licence and restore a true democracy at the expense of the present plutocracy—one that will sweep into Limbo all those persons and influences which made the tragedy of this war inevitable, while avoiding at the same time the danger of jumping from the frying pan into the fire; for Bolshevism is no remedy for plutocracy.

It would be interesting to learn what Mr. Sumner Welles thinks about it all, now that he has had the chance of absorbing a little of the European atmosphere at first hand. Above all, it would be interesting to know his impressions of Italy. If he is clever, he should have discovered by now that here lies the key to the future of Europe.

How America Is Entrapped in Maze of Secret Diplomacy

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Open covenants openly arrived at was one of Woodrow Wilson's famous fourteen points and one of the major aims of the Allies in the World War. Secret diplomacy, however, not only failed to disappear after the Armistice, but is today being practiced by Europe and America at a scale unknown in world history.

For proof of a new wave of secret diplomacy indulged in by the Washington administration witness the following events:

(1) The mission of Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles on his mysterious "peace" trip to Italy, Germany, France and Britain.

(2) The revelation by Representative Tinkham in Congress of an unsuspected pact between Great Britain and the United States relating to two islands in the far-off Pacific Ocean.

(3) Announcement of a recently-terminated secret trip to Germany by W. R. Davis, international oil baron, at the behest of the White House.

(4) President Roosevelt's carefully censored political pleasure cruise to Panama. Before he set out the President refused to deny that he might confer with representatives of the Allies during the course of the trip.

Commentators Guessing Despite Assurances

President Roosevelt, in a fireside chat last September 3, specifically told Americans:

"You are, I believe, the most enlightened and best-informed people in all the world at this moment. You are subjected to no censorship of news, and I want to add that your Government ***has no information which it has any thought of withholding from you.***"

The appointment of Sumner Welles to make a hurried tour of European war capitals was explained by the President as a means of getting first-hand information of the conflict for the American State Department. Mr. Welles, the President said, will make no commitment—a statement which was intended to dispel any suspicions that the Under-Secretary's trip would be similar to that of Colonel House who made a voyage to Europe during the last World War and committed the United States to the side of the Allies.

Newspapers and Washington insiders, however, persist in spreading the information that Mr. Welles is actually abroad to lay the groundwork for a peace conference of the great powers to be called by President Roosevelt.

If this interpretation is true and Mr. Roosevelt actually hopes to bring about a European peace, then his choice of Mr. Welles as his personal representative was unusually tactless and unfortunate. The German government can hardly be expected to trust in and co-operate with Mr. Welles, for the simple reason that it was this American diplomat, who, in December, 1938, wrote a note to Germany that was considered the most forceful and insulting American communication to a foreign power since 1917.

Welles Unfortunate Choice for Referee

In reply to a German message objecting to one of the more fiery anti-Nazi speeches of Secretary Ickes, Mr. Welles not only flatly rejected the protest. but said it had been made with "singular ill grace" and that Ickes' war mouthings *were approved of by the majority of the American people.*

The Nazis raged at Mr. Welles' message for days. Whether the Nazis had the right to feel insulted or whether Welles' note was justified is not the point; the fact is that ***when one wants to patch up a quarrel between warring powers, one does not use as the intermediary a conspicuous enemy of one of the belligerents.***

Mr. Roosevelt's choice of Welles as a peace mediator in Europe is just as "undiplomatic" as if the President chose Communist Earl Browder to negotiate a settlement between the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O.

Aside from his part in German-American relations, however, Sumner Welles has always been an able and an astute diplomat. A specialist in Latin-American affairs, Mr. Welles has done good work for American banking interests by preventing revolutions in Honduras and the Dominican Republic. As Ambassador to Cuba in 1933, he ousted President Machado, ruled the island as unofficial dictator for a few months and saved $2-billion in investments which belonged to Wall Street and the Guggenheim sugar interests.

Oil Broker Reports on Deal With Soviet

It was further revealed in Washington that W. R. Davis, a wealthy oil broker, had "just returned from a secret trip to Germany." Before Mr. Davis left he had had a long conference with the President.

Mr. Davis, it is reported, came back with an amazing story about the Nazi-Soviet war pact, which, according to him. stipulated a far greater degree of co-operation between the two countries than had been announced in the press. Russia,

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Big Business Benefits From Export-Import Bank

(Continued from Page 1)

ing of old debts in this country, old debts to some of America's most renowned financial houses?

The Export-Import Bank was founded February 2, 1934, just 78 days after the New Deal had shattered precedent and extended the hand of fellowship to the brutal Communist dictatorship that is Stalin's Russia. Few at that time, or since, doubted that the purpose of the establishment was to facilitate trade relations with Russia by opening to the Soviets the broad avenues of American credit.

Those who did entertain honest doubts on this point found their disbelief dissipated. After the first loans to Russia were consummated, the Export-Import Bank went into a long, snoring sleep from which it did not awaken until 18 months had passed.

The only manner in which the establishment of the Export-Import Bank can be justified is on the basis that it should afford short term financing of American exports. Such exports, it will be assumed, will consist largely in American raw materials and surplus crops, for we have no basic problem on the export of American finished goods, or American heavy industry. American-made furniture, flashlights, lamps, cameras and related manufactures may be purchased cheaper in certain foreign countries than in the United States.

Fund Used to Help Great Corporations

The financing of surplus crops—cotton, tobacco, etc.—is an essential function of government when the financial system is in a state of collapse and no private credit is available. Thus, few found reason to quarrel with the establishment of the Export-Import Bank.

An examination of the loan record made by the Export-Import Bank from February 12, 1934, through January 31, 1940 shows, however, that aside from a few loans made for cotton exports, and one for tobacco, the facilities of the Export-Import system have been used almost exclusively for the shipment of locomotives, machinery, building equipment, silver bullion, automobile tires, leather goods, steel rails and related heavy products.

An examination of the accompanying tables will show the great corporations that have been beneficiaries of Export-Import loans varying all the way from $25-million extended to Universal Credit Corporation, and $10-million to International Telephone and Telegraph Co., down to loans of a few thousand dollars to lesser-known manufacturing establishments.

THE FOLLOWING LIST shows the major loans made by the Export-Import Bank between February 12, 1934, and February 1, 1940. Although a vital need of the export market is short term financing of surplus crops and raw materials, the most of these loans to giant corporations were for the shipment of heavy machinery, tools, and finished goods.

National Foreign Trade Council, N. Y.	$27,750,000
Republic of Cuba	27,552,000
Universal Credit Corporation	25.000,000
Bank of Brazil	19,200,000
R. F. C.	16,608,000
Finnish American Trade Corp.	10,000,000
International Telephone and Telegraph	10,000,000
American Locomotive	8,368,000
American Car and Foundry	7,500,000
J. & G. White and Co.	5,000,000
Fomento Corporation	5,000,000
R. W. Hebard	3,000,000
Republic of Panama	2,500,000
Moore-McCormack Lines	2,275,000
Baldwin Locomotive	2,100,000
Thomas A. Jones, Engineering	2,000,000
U.S. Steel Products and Bethlehem Steel Export	1,160,000
Bank of Nicaragua	500,000
Bank of Paraguay	500,000
General Railway Signal	425,000
Duplex Printing Press	289,000
White Motors	265,000
Goodyear Tire	260,000
Westinghouse Airbrake	250,000
Harnischfeger	125,000
Studebaker Export	100,000
Armco Corporation	87,000
Fairbanks-Morse	82,000
Cameron Can	65,000
Permutet Co.	36,000

Export-Import Bank Under Fire in Congress

This fact led Senator Robert R. Reynolds, of North Carolina, to exclaim to his associates on the Senate floor: "Senators, today the United States is in war with Japan! There is an undeclared war on the part of the United States against Japan, and that undeclared war was brought about when the Export and Import Bank loaned $25-million to China to war against the 'unholy aggression' of Japan."

Excesses and perversions of the Export-Import system have led other Congressmen into attack upon the system, and those sponsoring it. Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, charged that the Export-Import Bank might be used "to finance an European war, without Congress knowing anything about it." And before the Senate Banking Committee, Senator Taft charged that the bank's credit was being used, "not as a matter of banking, but as a matter of foreign policy."

Congressman Jesse P. Wolcott, of Michigan, when the Export-Import Bank was up for a renewal of its life one year ago, asked his associates this question: "Is the Export-Import Bank going to be allowed to continue to embarrass the people of the United States, who have firmly declared a neutral policy with respect to foreign conflicts?

"The Michigan Representative charged that the Export-Import was a threat to the peace of the United States in that its authority was vested ultimately with the President who might use it as he saw fit, even to the endangerment of this country.

Wayne Chatfield-Taylor resigned his post as assistant secretary of the Treasury in 1939, stating only that "circumstances have arisen which make it desirable for me to resign." His friends supplied the missing lines to that statement, alleging that the resignation was prompted by Mr. Chatfield-Taylor's disgust with use of the credits of the Export-Import Bank to finance economic war against Japan, and against Nazi and Fascist encroachments in Latin-America.

Abuses Pave Way for World Bank Move

The use of Export-Import funds for international political purposes has progressed to such an extent, and with such success, that a bill may be expected in the Senate providing that this nation's vast gold hoard be put to the same sort of a purpose. Such a bill, it may be assumed, would incorporate the high-sounding objectives associated with the founding of the Export-Import Bank originally. It would advertise itself as a measure to promote "international good will and international trade." It would justify itself on the basis that it would level off our gold hoard. But it would put into the hands of the international financiers just one more weapon for creating and controlling international economic misery.

After seven years of the New Deal, it has become obvious that unnecessary Government financing should not be undertaken. Enough public money, twisted from the thin hands of the taxpayer, has been poured "down the rat holes of finance." There must be a halt.

We want to finance American exports of surplus crops and bountiful raw materials through American firms. We want to extend to these firms the loans that will enable them to ship our surplus crops and surplus raw materials — agricultural and mineral—to yawning foreign markets. We want to finance these American firms for the short term period between shipment and liquidation in the retail market.

The Export-Import Bank could serve this function. It is supposed to serve thus. Its founders promised that it would, but as they promised they winked among themselves in the mutual understanding that after the first Russian loans, the Export-Import Bank might have no further life. It did live, however, to pervert its avowed loan practices and skip its essential function.

Let guardians of the Export-Import Bank in the New Deal return this institution to the pathway of need and undertake necessary financing. Let them forsake the pathway of greed—the pathway of international political trumpery, deceit and manipulation.

THIS TABLE SHOWS countries benefiting from major Export-Import Bank loans. It will be observed that while China is down on the list for $43,293,000, Japan does not appear. This fact led several members of Congress to criticize the Export-Import Bank as a war-mongering institution operated by the Administration.

Brazil	$59,428,500
China	43,293,000
Cuba	27,589,000
Spain	13,172,000
Finland	10,000,000
Germany	8,439,000
Chili	7,921,000
Poland	6,259,000
Haiti	5,500,000
Portugal	5,000,000
Paraguay	3,500,000
Panama	2,500,000
Nicaragua	2,500,000
Mexico	2,080,000
Czecho-Slovakia	1,141,000
Italy	1,040,000
Argentine	675,000
Iran	625,000
Costa Rica	551,000
Columbia	237,000
Venezuela	36,000
Canada	15.000

MONEY

Facts You Should Know

(Extracts from Discourse of Father Charles E. Coughlin, October, 1933)

"DURING the four previous winters of depression we witnessed the values resident in this nation melt before our eyes. Stocks were decimated. Bonds depreciated. Real estate upon which the stability of this nation rests became a liability rather than an asset as taxation increased. Business house after business, factory after factory, closed their doors. Export trade was destroyed.

"Our national income was quartered. Our national debt mounted by leaps and bounds.

"The only frontal tactics employed to cure these ills appeared to be the asinine policy of endeavoring to borrow ourselves out of debt. Instead of an attack it has been a surrender to the old guard policy of international bankers. Credit expansion, more Government bonds, millions of dollars loaned promiscuously to bankrupt railroads and tottering banks while we experimented with the fabulous theory of lifting ourselves by our bootstraps!

"During the past few months, if you remember, despair gave way to hope. We thought that the deflationists who controlled the dishonest dollar and whose religion was identified with the god of gold—we thought that they were about to be driven from the Temple of American life.

"A devoted Congress almost unanimously voted a plenitude of power to the President to restore financial honesty to the American dollar so that values of agricultural products and of industrial products could be so increased that men could begin working at a profit instead of laboring at a loss.

"For the past five months we have waited in vain to see an actual revaluation of our dollar. But today the same deflationary activities are in vogue as were last April. The same efforts to borrow ourselves out of debt are being practiced in a milder but no less inhumane degree than was experienced under our former President, Mr. Hoover. The same international bankers who opposed our going off the gold standard are opposing the revaluation of the dollar. The same financial policies control our Treasury Department . . .

"It haggles and haggles over the $11-billion owed to us chiefly by France and by England—money that never will be paid at fifty cents on the dollar. And in the meantime—last week alone—its deflationary activities succeeded in melting another $8-billion, not from gamblers but from the investing American public whose money had purchased stock to run the industries of this country.

"We appear to be interesting ourselves excessively in the restoration of English and French financial stability despite the fact that these abler financial geniuses know how to revaluate their gold, know how to fund their debts and hire the smartest banker in this country, J. P. Morgan, to help them out and put the hobble on us.

"France and England were *too sensible to attempt borrowing themselves out of debt.* They borrowed from us to pay for their wars. They borrowed from us to arrange for their restoration. Now they pay us in token money—and are seeking, if not the entire cancellation of debts, at least, mark my words, a 50 per cent cut in them. If our Treasury Department can be so generous to the Frenchman and Englishman, is it beyond decency for the debtors of this nation to expect a fair remittance of national debts?

"But our Treasury Department refuses to face the local debt question. Its generosity is to the foreigner, not to the citizen. It still follows the policy of protecting the creditor to the detriment of the debtor. It assumes that it is a creditor's government and not the government of the debtor class—a class who are totally unable and unwilling to pay back honest debts with dishonest dollars. More than $14-billion actually canceled abroad. Our own national debts are made twice as hard to bear because of our unpayable debts and famine dollars!"

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The Immorality of Interest

CONCLUSION AND APPLICATION

WITH THIS article we close the series on the Immorality of Interest. It is important that we recognize the tremendous changes that have occurred in the decades since Benedict XIV wrote his famous encyclical, *"Vix Pervenit."*

In the years that followed the industrial revolution, the commercial revolution and the financial revolution which mark the course of Western civilization, rank materialism has permeated every phase of our lives.

In this final article then, let us consider the part interest plays in the average life of the average American.

Home Financing

Of interest to most readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE is the financing of their own homes. Obviously, home ownership is a tremendous national asset. Ownership of a home once was symbolic of thrift, conservation and common sense. Today, with the fruits of the depression before our eyes, it is an individual question as to whether one should own his own home. It is difficult to write these words for they reverse the judgments of a lifetime.

If a man is considering buying a home, many reasons, of course, will enter in. But one reason which should affect his judgment is the interest charges upon that home. In the issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE of January 15, 1940, a home buyer's experience was used as the week's True Life Story. This was the actual experience of a man purchasing a $6,800 home, who paid in $10,970 and was still in debt for $3,800!

Such figures are unbelievable until a contract is examined and worked out over the period of years. This was, of course, an example of private financing. The Government rates are far, far better. The Home Owner's Loan Corporation has reduced its contract to 4½ per cent interest and is extending the period of amortization

40 Per Cent is Interest Under U.S. Plan

An examination of one contract which calls for amortization over a period of fifteen years presents the following conclusion:

There is here on the desk an F.H.A. loan covering a mortgage of $5,400. This loan is amortized over a period of twenty-five years. The interest at 4½ per cent amounts to $3,603.29. The principal is $5,400. This young couple are paying 60 per cent of the payments for a house, a physical, tangible structure, a new house destined to last at least fifty years before it should be replaced. This young couple who are purchasing their first home are also expending $3,600 as a tribute to the money-changer, who, in this instance, is Uncle Sam.

In the preparation of this series of articles many examples of loans have been presented. The analysis of the contract in each instance amazed the borrower. There is virtually no popular comprehension of interest.

Under the most favorable home ownership today, 60 per cent goes to the tangible property purchased and 40 per cent to the money-lender. In most instances 40 per cent of total paid goes for the home and 60 per cent for the money changers.

'Hock Shops'

In the series of articles on interest and usury, we have seen how, under the edicts of Innocent III, the Christian money-lender was temporarily driven out of Europe. Then the business of money-lending naturally was monopolized by the Jews.

In the old romances surrounding St. Nicholas we find the story of the Saint's presentation of three purses to three maidens in need of matrimonial dowries to save them from seducers. As late as 1930, Switzerland carried the imprint of St. Nicholas on a stamp, for St. Nicholas was the patron saint of its university city, Fribourg. On this stamp were the three golden balls symbolic of the three purses given as dowries to the maidens.

The Jews, barred by unjust laws from owning lands and engaging in any industrial pursuits, were exempt from the Christian codes of usury and established their first banks in Italy, as simple benches on the Rialto.

When the Jew went broke, as he frequently did, under the pressure of unjust exactions, his bench was broken and destroyed, giving us the phrase *"Banca Rotta,"* whence comes our word bankrupt.

The powerful Medici family of Florence were the first great Italian bankers. They adopted in their coat-of-arms the three golden balls, perhaps not half so much in honor of St. Nicholas and his three purses as in memory of their medicated pills.

From these dim historic origins we find the three golden balls, not of St. Nicholas but of the Medici, hanging over the hock shops of the present day.

There are 1,142 hock shops on record in the country doing a business in excess of $20-million a year.

One of the staff of SOCIAL JUSTICE dropped in on one of these hock shops and pawned his watch to see what his contract called for. The pawn ticket is reproduced in this issue. The minimum charge was 50 cents, the legal rate of interest 3 per cent per month. Yet there was 25 per cent of the loan charged though the watch was "in hock" but a few days.

Personal Loan Companies

In a copyrighted report by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., Dr. William Trufant Foster, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Consumer Credit, and director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, cites some typical cases of flagrant usury by "loan sharks."

"An operator of an illegal loan shop in Dallas, Texas, lent a man $20 'to meet the costs of hospital care,' and charged him $2.25 a week. That was in November, 1929. Every month after that until November, 1938, he renewed his note. *By that time he had paid $1,053 for the use of the $20, and he still owed the lending company the amount he had borrowed.* He had paid interest at the rate of 585 per cent a year!

"Recently, many cases of this sort created such a stir in Dallas that the Bar Association, the Better Business Bureau, the Chamber of Commerce, a special Small Loan Committee of business men, the *Dispatch-Journal* and radio station WRR combined in efforts to stop the traffic . . . The combined agencies found that there were about 50,000 borrowers in Dallas alone—*one out of every four adults.* Records of 2,554 loans from 72 illegal companies show that the borrowers had paid more than $85,000 interest on $57,757. Among the first 1,000 cases before the Anti-Usury Committee, the lowest interest rate a year was 120 per cent, the average was 271 per cent, and the highest was 1,131 per cent. On the basis of these 1,000 complaints, the Committee estimates that Dallas citizens pay illegal interest of $1,262,420 a year."

Except for laws and the enforcement of laws, America would seemingly be paying in excess of $770-million a year in usurious interest rates if the sordid story of Dallas were common to the nation.

MINIMUM CHARGE 50c
INTEREST PAID MONTHLY

No letters answered unless stamps enclosed. No goods sent C.O.D. All business strictly confidential.

Goods held six months only unless interest is paid. Articles sold after six months without notice to you being sent. Clothing taken in pawn will be accepted only under these conditions.

On all clothing taken in pawn 25c for hanging will be charged after the first month.

If interest or charges in excess of three per cent per month are asked or received, this loan is void and of no effect, and the borrower cannot be made to pay back the money loaned or any interest, or any charges or any part thereof, and the pawnbroker in such instance loses all right to the possession of the goods, articles or things pawned, and shall surrender the same to the borrower or pawner upon due demand thereof; provided, however, that said pawnbroker shall not be required to accept any interest or charge for any loan made less than fifty cents. (Public Acts, 1917, Section 8, Page 701-2.)

The Minimum Charge of Interest on Loans is not less than 50c.

Not responsible for loss by fire or robbery.

25c extra for hanging of clothes in moth proof bag per month.

On all goods sent out of the city fifty cents extra will be charged.

SEND U.S. MONEY ORDER AND PAWNTICKET WHEN REDEEMING ARTICLES

THIS PAWN TICKET ACCEPTED WITH THE ABOVE CONDITIONS

'S LOAN OFFICE

No 13801 Detroit, Mich. FEB 28 1940 19

Renewed

I, hereby represent that

Gents Watch

by me pledged as collateral security with the Loan Office; this day for a loan of $ 2 00

is my own, individual personal property, paid for in full, and free from all claims. I hereby aknowledge receipt of an exact duplicate of this instrument and exact copy of the reverse side hereof.

I hereby waive notice of sale provided for in Sections 11917 and 11918 of the Compiled Laws of 1915 for Michigan, and all laws attendatory thereto.

I further agree that the Loan Office shall not be liable for loss or damage to pledged articles by reason of fire or theft, or any cause beyond its control.

(OVER)

Facsimile of pawn ticket advancing a $2 loan on a 17-jewel watch. Above, the reverse side of the ticket, showing the rules governing the transaction.

Instalment Buying

On March 3, 1940, the Associated Press reports that Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., of New York, appealed to New York's Legislature for state regulation of instalment buying, to protect the public from "greedy and unscrupulous Shylocks."

The Attorney General stated that interest and instalment abuses affect more than 1-million families (in New York) who are "misled, overcharged and high-pressured" into paying exorbitant interest rates.

Continuing the Associated Press story, the Attorney General is certainly to be congratulated on his proposed legislation, described as follows:

"To curb practices termed as 'reprehensible as those of the loan shark,' Bennett called for legislation creating state licensing of instalment sellers, and requiring all instalment contracts to itemize each transaction showing the cash price, charges made, down payment and date and amount of each instalment.

"The contract also would show the amount and effective interest rate of finance charges, 'all contingent charges' such as collection fees, delinquency and repossession levies, and would be printed 'in readable type.'

"Security and collateral guarantee would be limited under the attorney general's plan to the merchandise purchased, repossession would be permitted only through legal process and a husband would not be liable for instalment purchases made by his wife without his knowledge.

New York Attorney General Tackles Instalment Abuses

"'Instalment selling,' the attorney general said, 'presents great opportunities for misrepresentation and fraudulent concealment of excessive charges. I deem the proposed regulations essential for the protection of the public and the honest dealer.'

"The principal 'abuses' which Bennett listed included excessive finance charges on instalment purchases, and the 'pack' between the cash price and the credit price, sometimes amounting to 20 per cent in addition to a 6 per cent carrying charge.

"'The contents and nature of the legal instruments signed by the buyer are often misrepresented,' the attorney general declared. 'The buyer frequently is deluded into believing that he has not signed a contract at all but merely a receipt for goods on approval.

"'The awakening comes with loss of the goods and deficiency judgment, swollen by fees, penalties and repossession charges.'"

When Personal Credit Becomes a 'Racket'

In the beginning of the last decade instalment buying rose to unbelievable figures. It was then that national advertising started to sell the people on the marvelous benefits of "deferred payments," "payments out of income," "credit as desired," "budget plan" and such phrases to make purchasing painless, but payment well nigh impossible.

In the large industrial cities practically anyone with a job can actually buy almost unlimited amounts of furniture and household utilities. An investigation seventeen or eighteen years ago showed that the purchaser submitted certain information as to income and that if his credit was good at the local credit bureau there was passed over to him unlimited goods. In one instance a man earning $40 a week bought on the instalment plan a piano, a $250 radio, two $40 parlor lamps, an electric refrigerator, an electric washing

(Continued on Page 13)

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On the Farm Front

Wallace Once for Cost of Production

As Farm Editor He Backed Policy He Now Opposes as Secretary of Agriculture

By **BERNARD J. O'CONNOR**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Henry A. Wallace urges adoption of cost-of-production plan for agriculture!"

Fact or fancy? Has the great apostle of crop control and scarcity done an about-face? Has he realized, after seven bitter years, that his pop-gun barrage of reverse economy has not fazed the ogre of inadequate farm income?

It's a pleasant thought, but, unfortunately, not true. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace is no supporter of the cost-of-production program. He continues his futile efforts to install "parity prices" by restricting production and scooping temporary relief in the form of farm subsidies out of the Federal Treasury.

While one-third of the nation is "ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed" because they do not have adequate purchasing power, Wallace tells farmers to grow less food, less cotton and curtail production of other commodities essential to the well-being of the nation. He moans of "burdensome surpluses" which exist, not because people do not need them, but because they are unable to buy them. In years past he countenanced the ruthless destruction of thousands of pigs while millions of destitute unemployed men and their families went meatless for the want of money to buy pork.

Once a Champion of Cost-of-Production

In supporting the *Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act*, brain-child of State Secretary Cordell Hull, Secretary Wallace approves of lowering the bars on imports of cheap foreign agricultural products which compete with, and frequently undersell, commodities produced by American farmers. Thus, he simultaneously deplores a fictional surplus and increases that "surplus" by encouraging importation of foreign goods tending to reduce American markets and cut domestic agricultural income.

That is the position of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Without casting aspersions on the integrity of Mr. Wallace it can be noted that his philosophy and policies as the nation's farm chief represent a decided change from the views he expressed as editor of his father's Iowa farm journal prior to his New Deal affiliation.

For, strange as it seems, the ardent crop-controller and farm subsidy champion once was a vigorous proponent of the cost-of-production principle—a plan which would insure the farmer a fair price for his products and obviate the necessity for the financial crutch with which Government has been supporting crippled agriculture.

Yes, there was a time when Henry Wallace, editor, recognized cost-of-production as a real cure for the farmer's ills, a measure calculated to kill the germ of low agricultural income.

It may have been purely coincidental, but the metamorphosis of Mr. Wallace's ideas occurred on or about the day he became Secretary of Agriculture.

Did Federal Appointment Change His Viewpoint?

Certain remarks of Mr. Wallace serve to illustrate this point quite clearly. Early in 1933, for example, he wrote a monetary article for *Collier's Magazine*. The article might have been written by Father Coughlin, so well did it express the sound money theories of the Radio Priest. Subsequently, Mr. Wallace was called before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in connection with farm legislation. Senator Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma, reminded Wallace of the article, inferring that Wallace's statements before the Committee did not coincide with the opinions he expressed in the journalistic piece. Paraphrased, Wallace's reply was that he should not be held responsible for the article *because he wrote it six weeks before he was appointed Secretary of Agriculture!*

There lies the explanation of Mr. Wallace's transformation. That reveals why Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has deserted the cause espoused by Henry Wallace, farm editor. Why he was obliged to do this probably can best be answered by Franklin D. Roosevelt, who presumably had some voice in the matter.

Whatever be the underlying reasons for the Wallace turn-about, they exerted a powerful influence on the present Secretary, for as an officer of the original Cost-of-Production Committee, he was a staunch believer in a two-price system and a guaranteed, fair return to the farmer for that portion of products sold domestically.

Editor Wallace Member of Joint Farm Committee

That Cost-of-Production Committee was a unit of the Corn Belt Committee, organized under the leadership of Milo Reno in 1925, in pursuance of a suggestion by Charles Barrett, then president of the National Farmers' Union. Represented on the Corn Belt organization were 46 separate farm groups, including the Farmers' Union, the Grange, the Farm Bureau and the Commodity Co-operatives — all determined to combat the depressive agricultural situation arising from the devaluation introduced by Federal Reserve Board in the 1920 panic.

Having given hearty endorsement to the *McNary-Haugen Bill*, providing for a two-price system, an equalization fee and a cost-of-production return to the farmer for commodities used domestically, the Corn Belt Committee appointed the Cost-of-Production Committee to estimate the cost of producing America's principle agricultural products.

In charge of this project was Edward E. Kennedy, still the nation's most active cost-of-production sponsor. Henry A. Wallace also was a member of the Committee.

Applying the simple principle that a farm producer, like a manufacturer, must receive a fair return on his investment if the capitalistic system is to survive, Kennedy ascertained production costs of various commodities. In arriving at his figures he took into consideration fixed capital investment in land and buildings; working capital invested in producing livestock, implements, tools, horses, tractors, cars, trucks; labor expended, both by management and by hired workers; fixed overhead as represented by taxes, insurance, and all other items in this category; and finally, current expenses to be met in operating the farm.

No One Expects Business to Sell at Loss

That, he explained, was the business-like manner of determining cost, of discovering how much the farmer must receive for his goods in order to make a profit. It is the way manufacturers arrive at selling prices of industrial products. No one expects the industrialists to sell at a loss, but those who oppose cost-of-production imply that farmers should, or at least, that they have no right to expect a profit unless processors and speculators choose to pay them reasonable prices.

Wallace, along with his associate members of the Cost-of-Production Committee, was enthusiastically in accord with Kennedy's findings. Three years later he was still pleading for adoption of the system. On September 19, 1928, he told a Farmers' Union Convention in Iowa, the cost-of-production principle was "absolutely right."

He said, ". . . *It will be necessary to give farmers $6-billion more annually if the farm housewives are to have the modern conveniences in their homes, if the farm children are to have the same kind of an education as the children in the cities have. All this would mean an increase in price of farm products of wheat, corn, hogs, oats, etc., of at least 60 to 70 per cent. It would mean prices approaching the standard as set by the Cost-of-Production Committee of the Farmers Union. A fair share in the national income is just what the Farmers Union definition of cost-of-production means. You can say you are going to have the Farmers Union national income or you can say you are going to have a fair share in the definition of cost-of-production.*

"I don't say the Farmers Union figures are exactly right, but I say the principle employed is absolutely right, and I would challenge any Experiment Station or United States Department of Agriculture or any other organization to prove the principles back of the Farmers Union cost figures, are unsound."

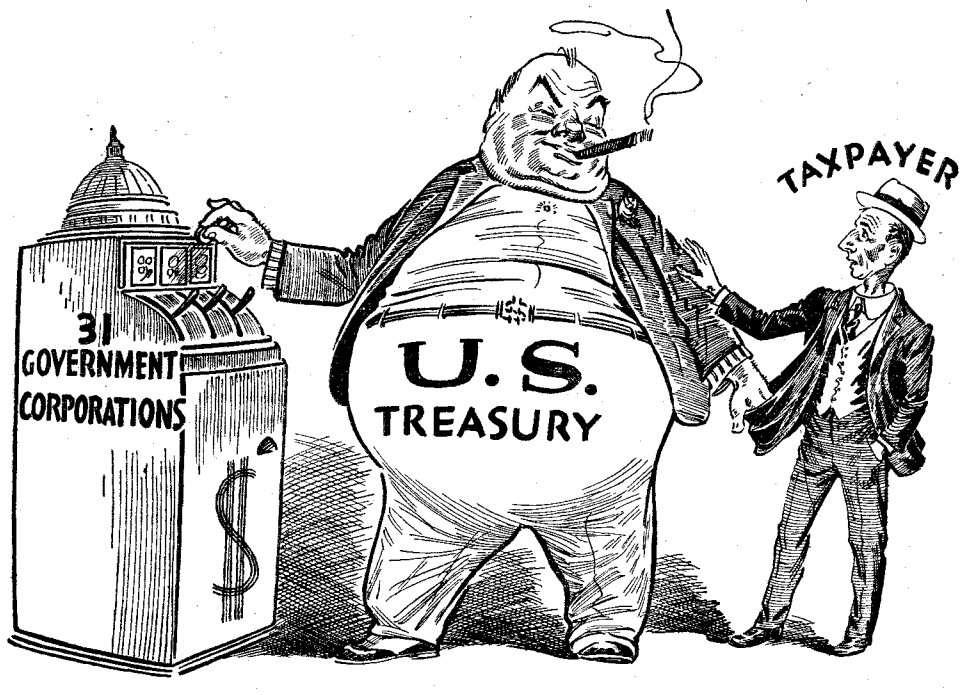
That, mind you, was before Wallace became Secretary of Agriculture. He gave unqualified endorsement to the cost-of-production program, demanded greatly increased prices for farm products at a time when prices were higher and farm income greater than they are at present.

Total agricultural income in 1928 was between $10-billion and $11-billion; average price of milk was about $2.53 a hundredweight; wheat was approximately $1.19 a bushel; corn was returning about 85 cents a bushel; hogs approximately $8.50 a hundredweight; cotton, about 20 cents a pound; and oats, 47 cents a bushel.

Wallace deemed those prices so low he recommended increases of 60 to 70 per cent, according to the cost-of-production theory. Yet, 10 years later, while he was Secretary of Agriculture, farm income had fallen to about $7-billion; milk was down to $1.85 a hundredweight; wheat, 54 cents a bushel; corn, 43 cents; hogs, $6.90 a hundredweight; cotton, about 8 cents; and oats approximately 25 cents.

But Wallace, despite those ruinous declines, no longer advocated cost-of-production in 1938; nor has he since. Although there is more need for it than ever before, Wallace now blocks every effort made on behalf of the farmers to attain a fair price schedule. Why?

No Jack-Pot Here



TAXPAYER: "Let's quit. You've poured a billion dollars of my money in those things already and we haven't got a cent back.

'U.S. TREASURY': "What of it? You're having fun ain't you?"

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Immorality of Interest

(Continued from Page 11)

machine and a motor car all within six weeks.

The trouble with the "credit" in this situation was that no question was asked concerning the debts of the buyer. As a result, retail goods bear the frightful mark-ups including interest, and too frequently those who pay cash are called upon to bear some portion of the burden of those that accept credit.

Car Financing

One of the principal fields of credit is the specialized field of the automobile where the Commercial Credit Corporation, the Universal Credit Corporation and the General Motors Acceptance Corporation dominate the field. Heretofore, the used car less than three years of age was subject to financing by the larger commercial credit associations, with great difficulty in financing cars over three years of age.

In many instances the new cars bear a "six" per cent interest rate which, of course, is twelve per cent. Used cars one, two and three years old are bearing the new low rate of "eight" per cent which, of course, is sixteen per cent, while cars older than three years are financed at rates approximating 33 per cent on the first $100, 25 per cent on the second $100, and 20 per cent on the third $100.

Because there are ordinarily three used cars sold to every new one and because the poor of the nation buy the used cars, it is interesting to note that usually all the debt on the owner's car must be cleaned up before he is permitted to trade it in on another used car. However, the finance companies are now perfectly willing to add any present indebtedness on the owner's car to the new principle in the purchase of a new used car, thus compounding interest.

It is important to note that the car owner who desires to clear up a debit balance receives little or no credit for prepayment.

The Federal Trade Commission has recently cleaned up the misleading advertisements of the motor car companies or their associated finance companies by compelling them largely by consent decrees to desist from the practice of advertising 6 per cent interest when 12 was nearly the technical interest charge. The Government also charged conspiracy to fix prices.

The truth of this situation never reached the public. The motor car manufacturer has been noted in this country for his ability, over the years, to drive down the price of his product and certainly to improve that product. A motor car manufacturer was the first to tackle the excessive costs of insuring and to reduce these charges so that the price of the car in the owner's hands would be lower. The leading motor car manufacturers attacked the problem of usury. Maybe they did conspire to fix the interest charges on loans to finance new car buying, but this was perhaps the first instance *where a "conspiracy" was made to reduce consumer's costs.*

Yet they were persecuted as crooks and, while the prosecution was under way, the bankers had their advertisements on the billboards of America announcing the financing of new cars at 6 per cent when the true interest was approximately 12 per cent.

Conclusions

There is no study, excepting that of money, that is more important than that of debt. In December, 1939, SOCIAL JUSTICE published a table showing how the interest on one penny compounded annually grew, from the time of Christ until the present, to an astronomical figure in excess of seven quatra-decillion dollars. That interest rate was 6 per cent.

Today, the broker borrows money at 1 per cent upon the stocks and on the bonds in his possession. Today, the investor in securities pays the same broker 6 per cent on the debit balances of his account. From this modest 6 per cent interest charges grow and it is, of course, the poor who pay the highest charges.

The sixteenth principle of social justice states that laws should be written in behalf of the poor on the premise that the rich have ample means to take care of themselves.

In every state legislature and in the National Capital, it is the exploiters of the poor, and not the poor, that maintain the lobbies.

As Father Coughlin has so frequently pounded home to his vast radio audience, the plain, blunt facts are that a little group of very wealthy people own the bonds of the United States and have a definite interest in favor of bonds and debt against sound, fiat money.

The people of all the United States are taxed $1-billion a year interest on our Federal bonds, but the bond holders are not among the 50-million gainfully employed in America. The bond holders are generally concentrated in our metropolitan cities "North of the Ohio and East of the Mississippi." The slender income of the farmer, the insufficient wages of the poor laborer, are siphoned off into the pockets of the wealthy to pay interest on a huge, unnecessary Government debt.

Yet, that is only a part of the picture. The normal interest bill of America is in excess of $4-billion in direct straight-forward interest payments. This does not take into consideration any of the frightful usurious practices of instalment buying, for example, and the general mark-up on credit sales.

There is need as never before in history of a decade of true thrift. **SOCIAL JUSTICE advises that no man ever borrow one dollar with which to pay a debt, unless such borrowing be necessary to save the security already pledged.** SOCIAL JUSTICE makes the following recommendations at the conclusion of this series on interest and usury.

Recommendations

1. Recognize that we owe, in interest-bearing debt public and private, over $200-billion and that neither this total nor any considerable part thereof will ever be repaid.

2. Stop now incurring any new Government debts due to budget deficiencies. In place of interest-bearing bonds, issue the fiat money of the nation with the same full faith and credit behind it that is, today, behind the interest-bearing bond. This will automatically limit debt to its present level.

3. Provide for the faithful carrying out of the present governmental promises to pay, but pay all interest by issuance of currency, retiring $1-billion principal annually by like issuance of currency until the entire debt be extinguished in the next forty-four years.

4. Provide the states, counties, municipalities and political subdivisions of local government with more liberal Federal bankruptcy laws for debt reduction together with the offer of long term loans from the Federal Government, provided only that operating budgets are drastically reduced so that credit will not mean the opportunity for renewed extravagance, and provided also that the Federal loans go solely to the extinction of the debt and only to those governments which operate on a "pay-as-you-go" program.

5. Decree the year 1950 to be the Jubilee year. Cancel all private debt in the nation. This will give the creditors ten years to hound their debtors. It will make new loans predicated on the knowledge of certain cancellation ten years hence.

6. Cancel the corporate right to issue bonds and limit the public financing of private corporations to common stockholders thus eliminating bond and preferred stock issues with their fixed interest charges.

7. In the meantime, refinance the debts of the poor. Refinance, for example, those $8-billion of farm mortgages so that those who feed and clothe the nation will be released from their bondage to the money changers until that day that the cost of production becomes the accepted principle of the farmer's economic life.

8. Refinance the home owners of the nation who have less than $7,500 valuation by recasting the mortgage debt. Re-house the slum residents of America in efficient, individual new homes. *In all refinancing abolish interest,* charging a nominal fee of one per cent annually to cover the cost of operation.

9. Redirect the investments of banks and insurance companies to the common stocks of productive industry and away from the dead hand of debt.

10. Let ten earnest, rich and successful industrialists, whose companies are first in the field of earnings, sit on a board of directors of a newly conceived trust company for the widows and orphans, where the funds of the widow and orphan will be merged with their own in investments in America's leading earners of dividends among the corporations.

11. Recast the loan and usury laws of the states so that interest as such be abolished and a sufficient charge made to cover the risk, the expense and a fair profit to the private investor.

12. Let the municipalities establish their own loan agencies for the poor, charging a fee to cover the actual expense on loans for those in need, and demanding security as to the hock shops.

13. Cancel all deficiency judgments. Let the security be the limit of repayment and no longer follow a man, who has surrendered the security, to the grave for additional payments.

14. Practice thrift, not in the negative way of Ben Franklin's penny, but practice thrift by eliminating the frightful charges for instalment buying, deferred payment, payments out of income and so forth

15. Encourage the spread of cooperative credit unions, 8,000 of which are now in existence, loaning the members, with no security, money at one per cent a month.

16. Never borrow a dollar at interest to pay a non-interest bearing debt.

The following bibliography is suggested for the ordinary reader who cares to go a little more deeply into the story of usury:

Standard Greek Histories; Standard Roman Histories, *"The Law of the Twelve Tables"*; Cato; Cicero (*"De Officus"*); Seneca (*"De Beneficius"*); Plutarch (*"Treatise on Debt"*); The Old Testament (*Esdras, Exodus, Leviticus, Jeremias, Deuteronomy*); The New Testament (*St. Luke*); *"Catholic Encyclopedia"* (Articles on Interest and Usury by Father Vermeerch); Rev. Patrick Cleary (*"Usury and the Catholic Church"*); Reverend Bede Jarrett, O.P., M.A. (*"Medieval Socialism"* and *"Social Life of the Middle Ages"*); Pope Benedict XIV (*"Vix Pervenit"*); Ashley (*"English Economics"*); Michigan Land Contract; H.O.L.C. Contract; F.H.A. Contract; Pawn Shop Ticket; Personal Loan Contracts and Advertisements; Universal Credit Corporation Contract; Promissory Bank Note (Secured); Public Affairs Pamphlet (*"Loan Sharks and Their Victims"*).

$882,000 Interest To Be Paid by City On $694,225 Debt

Duluth, Minn., Mar. 3 (AP)—Why taxpayers go crazy:

In 1896, when three villages were merged with the City of Duluth, a debt of $694,225 was acquired. By 1901 the city found it necessary to refund $500,000 of it and thirteen years lated it had to refund $400,000 of the original debt.

Still unpaid, the debt by 1944 when it is due, will have eaten up $882,000 in interest.

And the end is not yet in sight, the city figuring today that come 1944 the debt will have to be refunded again. Maybe, the city figures, it might get it all paid off by 1950.

U. S. Trapped by Diplomacy

(Continued from Page 9)

Mr. Davis said, had promised to send Germany 500 submarines, 1,000 airplanes and $50-million in gold in return for the Reich's evacuation of the Baltic States.

If German-Russian co-operation has reached this proportion, the Allies are likely to find themselves in sore straits in the very near future. After receiving Mr. Davis' information it is quite possible, according to one view, that President Roosevelt has sent over Welles "to bail the Allies out of the war" before it turns against them.

Is U.S. Already Entangled in East?

But far more dangerous to the United States than the mysterious comings and goings of Messrs. Welles and Davis, is the secret diplomacy being practiced by the Government in the Far East. Part of this was revealed recently by Representative George H. Tinkham, of Massachusetts, who charged that a secret British-American agreement regulated the destiny of Cantom and Enderbury Islands, two small sand spots in the Pacific Ocean taken over by the United States in 1938.

To support his charge Congressman Tinkham made public a communication from Green Hackworth, legal advisor to the State Department, saying that United States communications to Great Britain concerning the islands **could not be available for inspection "without the consent of the British government."**

Mr. Tinkham accused the State Department of promising to defend these islands by force if an enemy of Britain should attack them. He hinted that this military alliance was extended to include Eastern Asia and added that "the United States is being deliberately entangled in Asia for British political purposes."

Allegations of a British-American military alliance come at a time when the Government was seriously considering an embargo of raw materials against Japan. Already the Japanese-American trade treaty had been abrogated and it was a foregone conclusion that if a trade embargo were decided on Japan would be forced to seize the Dutch East Indies.

In this eventuality, America will either have to send a fleet against Japan or let the Mikado become undisputed master of the seas of the Far East. Great Britain is depending on the United States to prevent this, even if it costs America billions of dollars and millions of lives.

British papers have lately been exulting that Uncle Sam is guarding Britain's interests in East Asia. The French journal, *L'Europe Nouvelle,* recently boasted that the United States had become the "gendarme of the Far East."

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The Voice of Congress

Either from the *Congressional Record*, or communications directly to SOCIAL JUSTICE, these expressions of your Congressmen and United States Senators are given such deservedly wider distribution which publication in our columns will admit.

—EDITOR.

Attorney General and the Red Record

By HON. J. PARNELL THOMAS
Representative from New Jersey

THE COMMUNIST and Nazi casualties resulting from the work of the Dies Committee have been too numerous to catalog at this time, but certain outstanding examples will serve to show the power of the democratic weapon of investigation and exposure.

The latest of these casualties is William Weiner, the national financial secretary of the Communist Party Weiner has been convicted for fraudulently representing himself as an American citizen. Weiner testified before the Dies Committee that he was born in Atlantic City, and in so doing committed perjury. In addition to being the national treasurer of the Communist Party, Weiner has been the head of the International Workers Order and one of the chief officers of World Tourists. His recent conviction follows that of Browder and Fritz Kuhn.

If the law-enforcing agencies of the New Deal administration do their plain duty, there will be more convictions—scores of them. In that connection, however, I must point out one instance of the shocking situation in which certain New Dealers returned indictments against a group of Communists and Communist sympathizers for recruiting soldiers for the Spanish civil war on American soil in clear violation of the laws of this country.

After a few days, the present Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Robert H. Jackson threw these indictments out. When we look at the record, the answer to this extraordinary course of action will become plain. On August 4, 1938, the *Daily Worker*, official newspaper of the Communist Party, carried the following headline: "Peace March Is Endorsed by Jackson." In the article which appears underneath this caption, we read: "The march will be led by more than 200 veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade."

Earl Browder, convicted general secretary of the Communist Party, testified before the Dies Committee that more than 60 per cent of the veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade were members of the Communist Party. We, therefore, have the astonishing spectacle of the present Attorney General of the United States having been one of the endorsers of the parade which was led by veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. This highest law-enforcement official of the United States Government has disqualified himself to prosecute those who had illegally recruited these Communist soldiers whose parade he publicly endorsed.

Irreligion Precedes Decay of Nation

By HON. DAVID I. WALSH
Senator from Massachusetts

THE RECORD of decline in religious beliefs in young men and women in our schools and colleges is but one of many symptoms of religious decline in our nation at large. We see it in the decline in church attendance and in the decline of religious instructions and training of the children in the home.

The late President Coolidge stated a great truism when he said, "The government of a country never gets ahead of the religion of the country."

"There is no way by which we can substitute the authority of the law for the virtue of man. The real reforms which society in these days is seeking will come as a result of our religious convictions or they will not come at all."

Some years ago, in an address to the people of the Philippine Islands, the late Governor General Wood remarked: "One fact is made plain by the study of history. The first sign of decadence in a people is the neglect of religion."

Justice and charity, which are so essential to the peace and orderly existence of a people, cannot survive without it.

Popular Government Under Handicap

By HON. DONALD H. McLEAN
Representative from New Jersey

WHAT MADE the Government established under the Federal Constitution successful was the restraints that were embedded in it—its checks and its balances. All rights not delegated to the Federal Government were expressly reserved to the States and the people thereof. The jurisdiction of the Federal Government over such matters as had been delegated was divided into three separate and distinct parts—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

The jurisdiction of the several branches was defined, and restraints were provided to prevent the encroachment of one branch of the Government on the other and the Federal Government from usurping the rights reserved to the States. By disregarding these restraints the power of the Executive is expanded, and the more that power is expanded and our everyday life directed from Washington the further the Government becomes removed from popular control.

We are warned against subversive practices and propaganda. We are told that Communists and Fascists and other organized groups would overthrow our Government by force. Serious as we know that threat to be, there is a more serious challenge beyond it. *The danger is that those who are charged with the responsibility of preserving our Government may themselves provide the machinery by which it can be destroyed.*

Government Distrust Is Census Result

By HON. RALPH O. BREWSTER
Representative from Maine

NEW ENGLAND, in my judgment, is militantly opposed to using the census to probe into the most personal and private affairs of individuals and into the conditions under which they live.

Many of these questions seem characteristic of a Totalitarian State—not of a free America.

An irresponsible inquisitor could wreak irreparable injury. Many matters not even known to close relatives and friends must be disclosed to a politically selected neighbor who may not always be worthy of the confidence imposed by a far-removed administrator.

An increased distrust of Government must inevitably result in this period when it is of supreme importance by every legitimate means to build among men of good will confidence in the democratic process.

Repeatedly confidential material has been publicly exposed in response to some alleged public interest. A New England Yankee does not like to be a goldfish.

Many a rebel against Government will be made by this unwarranted inquisition at a time when confidence and loyalty are pre-eminently required if democracy is to survive.

This year also is not the time to increase the cost of the census by 75 per cent. After a century and a half without this information this is no time to nearly double the cost of the census in order to disgust people with their Government.

Five million dollars can here easily be saved, and the people of New England and I believe the country will almost universally applaud.

Housing Survey Complicates Census

By HON. JOHN TABER
Representative from New York

THE PEOPLE of the country are up in in arms against this so-called housing census. We are getting letters by the hundreds in our office against this proposition.

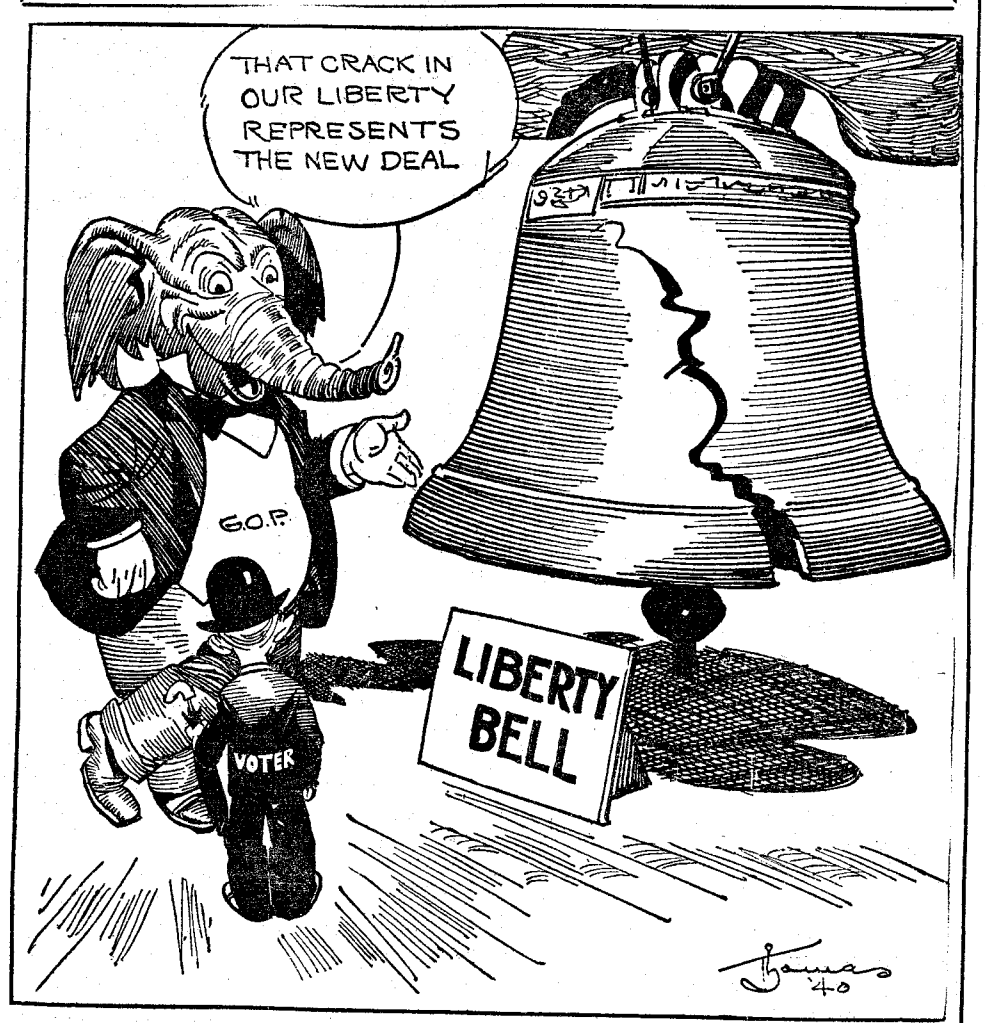
These census enumerators will want to know whether one has a bathtub or a shower bath, and whether you have running water within the dwelling unit or a hand pump—whether your water supply comes from more than 50 feet from the house or is within 50 feet of the house. They want to know amongst other things whether you have a toilet, whether it is a flush toilet or chemical non-flush toilet or an outside toilet or privy, and whether there is no toilet or privy.

They want to know what kind of lights you have. There are about 33 major questions with an (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h) on each one. It is more of a job than the whole census. It is the most ridiculous thing that was ever put up to the American people.

The whole cost of this proposition will be $8,000,000 on top of the regular census cost, and it is time that the Congress got together and saved $8,000,000 of fooling money away to get nowhere. There is hardly an item that might be of any value described in this entire schedule that is not covered by the regular census.

We cannot afford to go on with this kind of business. We ought to stop spending in this way, in this ill-considered way, and save a little money.

Philadelphia Strategy



—Thomas in the Detroit News

People Must Have Confidence in Country

By HON. C. ARTHUR ANDERSON
Representative from Missouri

THE SMOOTH working of a democratic form of government depends to a large extent upon the state of mind held by the people living under it. The majority of the people must feel that success depends principally upon their individual efforts and not upon their neighbor, or the Government. They must have the incentive to save and to utilize their savings to better themselves and to feel secure in the exercise of these elementary rights of free men.

Nothing is so destructive of this state of mind as a steadily mounting tax burden.

We are not giving sufficient encouragement to frugality and we are suffering because of this mistake. Men in business are interested in convincing customers to invest in their idea or buy their goods, and they know what you run into today. People are resigned to tie up their funds for a mere day-to-day existence.

How different from the men and women who went forth from this very city to push on into an unconquered wilderness and among savages to conquer the West and to build this great nation.

Founders Insisted on a Republic

By HON. FRANK CROWTHER
Representative from New York

I WISH to read an article by C. S. Longacre appearing in a magazine called *Liberty*, published in the city of Washington. The word "democracy" has been so misused during the last few years that I believe the article is particularly valuable at this time. It reads in part as follows:

"The founders of the American Republic and the framers of the Constitution of the United States were unanimous in their understanding of the difference between a Republic and a Democracy. There were some who advocated at the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War that a democracy should be established in America in which all the people might have a direct hand in the making of the laws and the administering of the Government. But James Madison, in the Federalist, under the title *'Democracy, the Bait of Theoretic Politicians Who Err.'* denounced them as 'schemers'."

He said:

"'Democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the right of property, and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths. Theoretic politicians who have patronized this species of government have erroneously supposed that by reducing mankind to a perfect equality in their political rights they would at the same time be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their professions, their opinions, and their passions . . . A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect, and promises the cure for which we are seeking . . . The true distinction between these forms is that in a democracy the people meet and exercise the government in person. In a republic they assemble and administer it by their representative agents . . . The first question that offers itself is whether the general form and aspect of the government be strictly republican. It is evident that no other form would be reconcilable with the genius of the American people.'"

James Madison was secretary of the Constitutional Convention, and he was chairman of the committee which drafted it in its original form with his own pen. Article IV, Section 4 of the *Constitution* provides: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." The phrase "democratic form of government" was studiously avoided by the framers of the *Constitution*. Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, and other notable ones in that convention joined Madison in his contention that a "republican form of government" should be adopted and guaranteed instead of a "democratic form of government."

During the convention, Hamilton said: "The members most tenacious of republicanism were as loud as any in disclaiming against the vices of democracy. We are now to decide forever the fate of republican government."

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Agriculture, Business Hit by Trade Treaties

But New Deal Victory for Renewal of Pacts Expected in Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Whether products of American workers and producers shall enjoy preference on domestic markets, or whether they shall suffer continued unfair competition from cheap foreign commodities was expected to be decided this week when the Senate votes on renewal of the *Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.*

Observers predicted a victory for the New Deal, which has supported the program vigorously since its inception in 1934. There was some possibility, however, that amendments might be added, restricting State Secretary Hull's authority to conclude treaties without consent of the Senate. The House, in approving a 3-year extension of the Act recently, defeated several measures intended to do this.

The proposals are based on the argument that the Act is unconstitutional, because "treaties" negotiated under it are not subject to Senate ratification as required by law.

Several Democrats have joined a practically solid Republican front in denouncing the program on grounds that it also has injured American agriculture and certain industries by lowering tariffs. Farm leaders, powerful factions of labor and representatives of many small industries support this view.

Hull Says Pacts Promote Peace

Secretary Hull. with the backing of President Roosevelt, in addition to denying these charges, maintains the trade pacts are an instrument of peace and international good will. Government statistics on imports and exports contradict his defense of their "benefits," and the wars raging in Europe and Asia certainly are competent evidence of international ill-will.

Representative Roy O. Woodruff, of Michigan, declared last week that President Roosevelt was responsible for the failure of "this New Deal program" because he had neglected, except in one instance, to withhold trade benefits to nations which have discriminated against the United States.

Under the "most favored nation" clause of the Act, this country extends to all nations the same concessions it makes to another. Result of this action has been to admit an influx of cheap agricultural products to compete in America with commodities produced under the relatively high wage and living standards of the United States.

While Secretary Hull insists the world is leaning toward his theory of reciprocal trading, quite the contrary is true. Jay G. Hayden, Washington correspondent for the *Detroit News*, states for example, that only 290 bilateral trade agreements were in effect in June, 1935; but since then "more than 1,400 such agreements have been entered into . . . and many of these since the outbreak of the European war."

Allies Curb Farm Imports

It is noteworthy that although the United States has trade agreements with Britain and France, both these warring nations have virtually ceased buying American agricultural products, and are getting these goods elsewhere.

—*Wide World Photo.*

LOUIS J. TABER
Master of National Grange

Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, attacked the Hull pacts before the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Woll asserted that the United States should guard against "economic reverberations" to come at the conclusion of the European war by "cultivating our own garden" and ceasing to depend on European outlets. Mr. Taber protested that the treaties have depressed domestic farm income and farm prices. He urged they be made subject to Senate ratification.

While the Act was being considered in the House, Representative Clarence J. Brown, of Ohio, presented startling statistics from the Department of Commerce, showing the tremendous increase in agricultural imports and a drastic decline in agricultural exports from 1938 to 1939.

In the first 10 months of 1938, he showed, the United States imported farm products valued at $794,685,000 and exported farm goods valued at $689,615,000. Although imports already exceeded exports by more than $100-million, the unfavorable trade balance was widened in the first 10 months of 1939. During that period *exports dropped* to $514,288,000, but *imports increased* to $897,051,000.

Imports Rise, Exports Fall

All the while Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was deploring the "burdensome surpluses" resulting from over-production of American farm products; and all the while the United States, instead of using its own domestic supplies, was *increasing its purchases of farm goods from abroad.*

American farmers were being subsidized by the Government because consumer demand for their products was lacking, but at the same time the reciprocal trade treaties had effected tremendous increases in importation of some 30 agricultural items, including cattle, canned beef and other meat products, cheese, eggs, hides and skins, casein, barley, oats, wheat, wheat flour, barley malt, hay, wheat by-product feeds, potatoes, canned tomatoes, canned peas, and apples.

Imports of wheat zoomed from 2,433,000 bushels to 9,310,000 bushels, but exports of wheat declined from 77,382,000 to 61,165,000 bushels.

(Continued on Page 18)

Insurance Companies Reap Big Harvest in Benefits

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The A.A.A. program purportedly was contrived by the New Deal to aid American farmers, but the largest subsidies paid by the Department of Agriculture in 1937 were to insurance companies, banks and corporations, the Department has informed Congress.

Fourteen insurance companies collected more than $2-million, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company topping the list with benefits totaling $257,095. Prudential Life Insurance Company reaped a harvest of $231,158.

All of the eight highest beneficiaries of the Department's magnanimity were insurance companies, it was revealed, 4 of which received subsidies of more than $200,000 and four of which got an average of more than $150,000. Six other insurance companies were presented with gifts ranging between $80,258 for Bankers Life of Iowa and $59,649 for Phoenix Mutual Life of Connecticut.

Several banks and corporations received payments ranging between $50,000 and more than $100,000.

Insurance companies ***"earned" the benefits by complying with Department of Agriculture regulations on the farms they own as a result of foreclosures of mortgages.*** Metropolitan Life is the largest single owner of farms in the nation, it was disclosed at a hearing recently before the Temporary National Economic Committee.

The golden windfall will not descend in such quantities anymore, however, thanks to an amendment to the A.A.A., prohibiting payments of more than $10,000 to any one person or corporation.

Michigan Farmer Retains Spirit of Independence

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With millions of urban Americans on the dole, in one form or another, and with millions of American farmers being schooled to dependency on the Government for subsidies, many persons believe United States citizens are losing their spirit of independence.

But Representative Fred Bradley, of Michigan, received a letter recently from one of his constituents, which indicates that all Americans do not, as Bradley said, "prefer to become wards of a paternalistic Government."

Printed in the *Congressional Record*, March 4, 1940, it read:

"Dear Fred: I received the little booklets all okey. Don't have any trouble on my little 47-acre farm. Can keep about 25 head of cattle on the alfalfa I grow on the 47 acres; don't need any county agent's advice. Just want to be let alone by these smart fellows.

"I have owned my farm 41 years. I know best what to grow on it. Plenty stock, and keep the cow dung right on it, and when I want money from the bank, I always have milk on my pant legs and shoes; that's the security I put up and it always gets the dough. But, Fred, we've got to make a change. Things have gone far enough. We've got to make more babies and less 'mobiles and tractors. The killing of 25,000 people a year won't last always; these were every one consumers, they had better be on a farm than in the road in a car making Henry Ford more money. Put all idle men on a piece of tax-title land and farm it with his hands and a pair of horses, and he will sleep better at night.

"Fred, we've got to go back while there's a few left.

—George Washington Dennis,
Route 1, Charlevoix, Mich."

Wagner Changes Offered House; Changes? Maybe

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressional action on *Wagner Act* amendments submitted by the special House committee after a prolonged investigation of the Act and the Labor Board, remains problematical, observers believe.

They assert that possibilities of a rapproachment between President Roosevelt and C.I.O. Chief John L. Lewis depends on New Deal efforts to stifle any modification of the Act which might tend to weaken the C.I.O. And it can be assumed that with the fall elections in the offing, New Dealers will seek to curry the favor of Lewis, who has bitterly denounced his one-time political god, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Chairman of the House special committee, Representative Howard W. Smith, a Virginia anti-New Dealer, met with opposition within his group on the amendments he presented to the House.

Designed to eliminate many flagrant inequalities of the law, the proposals were condemned by the committee's two New Deal members as "emasculatory" and dangerous to the "principles, purposes and objectives of the Act." Smith, a Democrat, was supported, however, by the committee's two Republican members.

The proposals would oust Chairman J. Warren Madden and Edwin S. Smith, pro-C.I.O. board officials, and would divorce the board's prosecution activities from its judicial functions. At present the board operates as judge, prosecutor and jury. Many employers contend that under this arrangement it is impossible to secure a fair hearing. Decisions in numerous cases bear them out.

Other amendments suggested by Smith, long needed in the interest of justice to both employers and employes are: that Federal courts be authorized to review certain findings of the board; that employers, as well as employes, be permitted to petition for collective bargaining elections; and that employers be given freedom to discuss unionism and unions with employes.

If there is anything "reactionary" in those proposals, SOCIAL JUSTICE fails to see it.

G.M.C. Takes Step Toward Improved Relations

DETROIT, MICH.—General Motors Corporation took a long step toward better employer-employe relations last week with announcement of a plan of "severance pay" for salaried workers "released for reasons beyond their control."

Approximately 40,000 persons will be covered by provisions of the plan, it was announced. Salaried employes with one or more years of continuous service will receive 25 per cent of one month's salary for each year of service up to 10 years. For each service year after 10 years' service, employes will get 35 per cent of a month's salary.

Provision is also made for appeal from discharge orders by department heads. This should minimize unwarranted "firings" of employes for purely personal reasons.

General Motors should be commended for this progressive action toward better industrial relations. Now it should apply some similar plan to unsalaried employes — the bulk of the workers.

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Letters

(We aim to make this a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine.—EDITOR.)

Analysis Worse Than Propaganda

TO THE EDITOR:

I was glad to see your article on the *Christian Century* in the February 19 issue. I had just been handed two issues of it containing articles on Father Coughlin.

Another nice sheet is *"Propaganda Analysis. A Bulletin to Help the Intelligent Citizen Detect and Analyze Propaganda."* (This is its heading.)

Institute for Propaganda Analysis, Inc., 40 East Forty-Ninth Street, New York City. Officers: President, E. C. Lindeman, N. Y. School of Social Work; Vice President, Kirtley Mather, Harvard University; Secretary, Clyde R. Miller, Teachers' College, Columbia University; Treasurer, Ned H. Dearborn, New York University.

This would be a nice sheet for our readers to know about also. I have just been handed two copies of it. In the issue of January 20, 1940, (Vol. III, No. 4) in spreading the news about the Christian Front they state: *"The files of the Police Department's criminal alien squad are bulging with reports on the leaders of the Front, several of whom have long prison records."* Same article in speaking of members of Christian Front states: "Followers are for the most part, the poor and discontented. On the fringes of the organization have been some well-to-do members of the community like Merwin K. Hart of the New York State Economic Council, and Geo. V. Harvey, president of the Borough of Queens. The rank and file are, however, down at the heels, disgruntled men with frayed collars and unpressed trousers; unhappy housewives from slum tenements on First Ave. or Tenth Ave. or Amsterdam Ave.; youngsters of 20 or 21, who have never worked and have little hope of ever getting jobs until people like me get in power."

No suggestion comes from these propaganda analysts as to where, when or how these young men might be employed.

Same sheet —June 1, 1939 (Vol. 2, No. 9) issue on page 4 they state: "and on several occasions before and since Father Coughlin *has come out flatly against our representative form of government, urging that we scrap the Congress of the United States in favor of the form of government that now exists in fascist Italy, the 'Corporate State.'* Indeed, his address of March 13, 1938 was devoted entirely to lauding the 'Corporate State'."

It would appear from dates here these people are rather slow getting their copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE or of hearing the broadcasts. Hope this is not the fault of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Same issue, page 8—They are in doubt as to Father's citizenship. (A little slow again.) Same issue, page 8—They are informing Father Coughlin that the Constitution has always read: *"The Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof."*

You no doubt have seen copies of this although I am informed it is rather new and does not have as wide a circulation as the *Christian Century*. The June 1, 1939 issue has 12 pages and is devoted almost entirely to disquoting or distorting Father's broadcasts or SOCIAL JUSTICE. In most instances they choose numbers back sometime — apparently not crediting us Coughlinites with the common sense to keep a complete file of back numbers and am I having fun with some critics.

—Miss C. M. Stocks

San Mateo, Calif.

Editor's Note: No reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE needs the correction but somebody connected with Propaganda Analysis, Inc., needs to be told that Father Coughlin never has come out (flatly, or otherwise) against our representative form of government or its *Constitution*. The "Corporate State," which worries the Institute, has to do with a more representative selection of Congress than geographical preference. The same *Constitution* and the same Congress would be retained—and, if necessary, fought for. Let's keep our "analyses"—and the record—straight.

Youth Will Be Old People Tomorrow

TO THE EDITOR:

I have read the letter in SOCIAL JUSTICE, *"Nobody is interested,"* and your editorial, wherein you say that action "can be put off on Old Age Assistance for another ten or twenty years."

Just what is to become of these old people who have reached the age of 60 years and over? Destitute through no fault of their own. No longer able to work and if they could they can't get it. Their savings lost in some cases through crooked manipulators of stocks, bank failures and crooked lawyers.

To my mind, a National Old Age Pension is the only solution, whereby they will all be treated alike and given a little comfort in their old age after helping to build up this country.

I am in full sympathy with that boy and thousands of others who are looking for and needing work to help their parents. But the trouble with some of the youth today, when they get a job they don't think that they should assume any of the responsibilities in their home in regard to paying off debts; that they should be allowed to spend their salaries as they see fit, in clothing and amusement, etc. Others are so highly educated these days that they don't want to start at the bottom and work their way up.

There is plenty in this country to take care of everyone without youth having to obtain it at the expense of the aged.

—Anne McBride

Seattle, Washington

Looking for Good Will

TO THE EDITOR:

I respectfully ask that you compare the letter of Thomas Benton, Los Angeles, Calif., which appeared in the January 22 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine, with quotations from the reply of His Holiness Pope Pius XII to President Roosevelt's appointment of Myron C. Taylor as America's peace ambassador—especially the sentence "For this all right minded men have paid you the spontaneous tribute of their sincere gratitude."

The letter of His Holiness is inspiring, while that of Mr. Benton's is depressing.

While not an admirer of President Roosevelt, it seems to me the Baptists are doing a pretty good job themselves in their opposition to the appointment of a peace ambassador to the Vatican without any assistance from the Catholics, who should only applaud the friendly gesture, and not place an ulterior motive on a beneficent act.

—Katherine G. Sullivan

Worcester, Mass.

Must Define 'Tolerance'

TO THE EDITOR:

When bail of $50,000 is set on one or more persons, this would ordinarily be justified by definite facts or authentic information. When the average age of those involved is under 20 years, one wonders.

When again, the Police and Fire Department members are required to fill out questionnaires, one wonders again.

However, when the original bail of $50,000 is reduced to $5,000, this definitely is a reflection on the wisdom of the above amount set.

This matter has the attention of millions throughout the country, not excluding those, in this city, who are temporarily in a lethargic stage.

All this compels one to consult a standard dictionary for the correct definition of "tolerance" and whether definitions vary according to location.

—C. A. Nash

New York City.

Saw No Offense

TO THE EDITOR:

I cannot for the life of me understand how anybody with a sound mind could criticize you for what you printed in the February 5, 1940 issue. I am a constant reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE and I know from past experience that when you tell the truth, right from the shoulder, you are bound to tread on someone's toes.

I always knew since the first time I met and listened to Father Coughlin that he was right, and have yet to meet anyone to prove to me that he was not. God bless him!

I also know that you are not the type to cast any reflections on the Church or the good Bishops or Priests of our faith, and those who criticized you should read more history. I don't think that apologies are in order.

More power to you, Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE. For the sake of America keep up your good work.

—George T. Walsh

Philadelphia, Pa.

Two Billion Dollars

(Prompted by a recent article in SOCIAL JUSTICE)

Our navy is second to Britain's
And Britain's is second to none,
But her ships go straight down to the bottom
Without even firing a gun!
For the battleship's measure is taken
By the sub and the mine and the plane
But Roosevelt wants TWO BILLION DOLLARS
For ships that can't fight again!

Our navy's traditions are mighty
From the time of the square-rigger on;
Our ships that are manned by the flower of the land
Well deserve the respect they have won.
But with no country threatening our borders
Can the nation afford to forget—
"Taxes wrung from the sweat of each workingman's brow"
Must meet TWO BILLION DOLLARS MORE DEBT!

After all we have heard of "aggressors"
Are we certain there won't be one more?
Do we know where the President leads us?
Does he really plan "Acts short of war"?
Then why TWO BILLION DOLLARS more navy?
Are we plotting to capture Japan?
(Or will it be sent to Great Britain
Under Lord Churchill's command?)

Then let us all take our stand firmly
Guard our land and its every possession
Only this will make sense: Millions for our defense,
But not one red cent for aggression!
One bomb can destroy the best dreadnaught;
The capital ship's out of date
But F. D. would spend TWO BILLION DOLLARS
To send archaic ships to their fate!

Oh. Congress! Restrain Mr. Roosevelt!
Don't give him the navy he craves!
Think of squandering TWO BILLION DOLLARS
To send sailors to watery graves!
Our navy is second to Britain's—
And Britain's is second to none.
Shall we build a fleet that is obsolete
Before it is even begun?

—Philip Meredith Allen

Blue Bell, Pennsylvania

Valuable Counsel

TO THE EDITOR:

I realize that these are trying times for both SOCIAL JUSTICE and Father Coughlin. However, I would like to give a word of friendly advice. A few weeks ago, you announced your intention of sticking to positive principles. This you did for the subsequent issues, but you deviated from your intentions in the January 22 and January 29 issues.

That is, you devoted entirely too much linage to the arrest of the seventeen New Yorkers in connection with the sedition charges. I appreciate and commend you for coming to their defense, but please do not go off on a journalistic tangent in this affair.

Give us more articles about the *"New Spain"* by Bishop Gannon, if possible, or the constructive papers written by Leon Hamilton.

I know you have your hands full, but best wishes to your efforts in keeping to a positive socially-minded path.

—Laurence E. McAllister

Corona, Long Island.

South Needs Help

TO THE EDITOR:

While attention is riveted on Europe, we have a peculiar sort of war right within our own borders—that of the people in the South. It is not to be fought with guns, ships or planes; the weapons must be in the form of education, employment, good housing, sanitary supervision and the utilization of natural resources that now are wasted.

The population of the South is growing more rapidly than that of any other section of the country. Illiteracy is widespread, housing and sanitary conditions are poor and inadequate. Industrial efficiency is thereby reduced, the standards of family life are lowered and an inferior citizenship is a likely product. Incomes are lower per capita than in any other region. Wages are the lowest in the country. It is almost impossible for the people of the section to bring its schools and other social agencies up to the national standard. It is a situation that must be remedied, or the results will be disastrous.

I believe more benefits will be derived if Mr. Hoover would transpose his $50-million intended for foreign relief, to our own people who are just as much in need of this aid, as people who are total strangers to our Government as well as our nation.

—Richard J. Howes

Southborough, Mass.

For Better Understanding

TO THE EDITOR:

In my opinion, Father Coughlin has been very convincing in that "our fight is not against flesh and blood, but against atheism and godlessness."

With Christian social justice, charity has always been the norm, and I shall support the teachings of my church so long as I shall live. But, when our Christian charity is being used as a stepping stone, and a leaning post to further and exalt evil, then it is time for those loyal to Christ to warn us against such evil.

I am a subscriber to *The American Hebrew magazine* and am hoping and praying for a better understanding between Christians and Jews, but to no avail.

Christianity teaches us to love these souls, but so long as their own intellectual writers persist in their Veiled condemnation in the whole teachings of Christ, and using only that part which is gratifying to themselves, then, how can we even begin to hope for a better understanding?

The Jews belong to Christ, and so long as they evade Him, so long shall there be unrest.

My one admonition to them is: Turn your eyes toward Christ, Who, after twenty centuries, still calls to you: *"Oh Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how oft would I have gathered thee in my arms, as a Mother would her brood!"*

—Frances Ehlen

Crystal Lake, Ill.

Praise for 'Money' Book

TO THE EDITOR:

I just want to tell you that SOCIAL JUSTICE is better than it ever was. There are so many articles on money that at this time are needed. They have hit a new high in explaining to Americans what is the real cause of our economic distress.

The book *"Money"* is a source book. If all the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE who are parents would secure a copy of *"Money"* and send it to school along with the history books, it would not be many weeks before the real truth of the story of our Revolutionary War would be known; for the truth about Continental Currency is told in *"Money."* From then onward *"Money"* would be a great aid in explaining all the history of the United States. The parents who read SOCIAL JUSTICE could do our country the greatest patriotic service were they each to get a copy of *"Money"* and then co-operate with their children, showing them all the United States history.

In a world swirling in the waters of hatred, suppose we call upon the parents who read and study SOCIAL JUSTICE to make a definite resolution, each and every one, that the truth gets as far as the school room of their children. Good must overcome evil. The truth must be made vivid.

Please continue your writings on the Morality of Interest, for in them is to be found so much most of us never knew.

—Laura C. Reynolds

Allegan, Michigan

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Monday Is 'DEADLINE' on Special Prizes

$275.00—$100.00—$75.00—$50.00—FOUR $25.00 AWARDS AND $15,000.00 IN EIGHT CARS AND CASH IN ONE MONTH

HERE'S A TIP

It will be much easier to win a Grand Prize in this "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest than in our "FREE AMERICA" Contest just one year ago. The reason is simple: there are not nearly as many Contestants this time. And why is this? The answer is—because last year we offered cash commissions of 15 per cent on all business turned in. There is no such offer in this Contest.

It seems that many readers entered our Contest last year because, besides competing for the Grand Prizes, they also received commission on all business. Payment of this commission was so costly from an office and bookkeeping standpoint that it was not repeated.

Therefore, you naturally have a much better opportunity to win the Cadillac, the Chrysler Imperial, the Lincoln-Zephyr, one of the remaining five beautiful cars, or a handsome cash prize. Of course, you can see that the fewer the number of Contestants, the better chance has each to come out on top.

This applies to persons already in the Contest as well as to those entering now. It applies also to those who have entered the Contest but who have not yet started to work hard.

There is one month left to go. It is possible for a Contestant who has so far sent in only his or her initial subscription to get busy right now and win. It is also possible to enter the Contest TODAY and win. It's all a matter of work.

Of course, other Contestants are working against you. The best workers will win. But the fact that the number of Contestants is greatly reduced should mean much to you.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

NICE READING

GRAND PRIZE	**$2,995.00**
Cadillac 72, Fleetwood Body	
Second Prize	**2,245.00**
Chrysler Crown Imperial, 4-Door, 5-Pass.	
Third Prize	**1,483.00**
Lincoln-Zephyr V-12, 4-Door	
Fourth Prize	**1,440.00**
La Salle 52 Special, 4-Door	
Fifth Prize	**1,152.00**
Pontiac, 4-Door Sedan	
Sixth Prize	**985.00**
De Soto Custom, 4-Door	
Seventh Prize	**805.00**
Plymouth De Luxe, 4-Door Sedan	
Eighth Prize	**777.00**
Ford Tudor De Luxe Sedan	
Ninth Prize (Cash)	**500.00**
100 Grand Cash Prizes	**1,618.00**
27 Special Cash Prizes	**1,000.00**
Total of Awards	**$15,000.00**

Beginners who are entering the great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest have until Midnight of Monday, March 18, to "go to town" with the eight Special Cash prizes, totalling $600.00, which will be awarded for the largest cash subscription turn-ins for the "Golden Harvest" Period—March 5 to Midnight of March 18.

You can enter the $15,000.00 cash and car competition right today—win the First Special Prize of $275.00 in a few days—and also win the Grand Prize Cadillac, the Chrysler Imperial or the Lincoln Zephyr when the Contest closes on April 15.

Think of this! You have a full month left in which to obtain enough new subscriptions and renewals to SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine to come out as Grand Prize winner at the end.

Many of our prize-winners in the "FREE AMERICA" cash and car contest last year, entered within only a few weeks of the end. But—when they got in—they really worked!

You positively CAN land among the big prize-winners by entering now and bending your efforts every remaining day towards victory. You still have plenty of time to organize your friends and get them to pull for you.

We feel safe in saying there probably is no person in your locality entered in the Contest. This gives you a clear field. No competition. Why, right now, running through your mind are the names of scores of your friends and acquaintances who would subscribe for SOCIAL JUSTICE, if you asked them.

START ASKING THEM TODAY!

At the same time, fill out and send in the Nomination Blank on this page—also your Initial Subscription. That will start you off with 25,000 Votes PLUS the 10,000 you receive for a yearly subscription according to Regular Vote Schedule.

But, here's the big point: DURING THIS "GOLDEN HARVEST" PERIOD—UNTIL MIDNIGHT OF MONDAY, MARCH 18 — YOU RECEIVE 30,000 EXTRA BONUS VOTES ON EVERY NEW YEARLY OR TWO-YEAR SUBSCRIPTION YOU TURN IN — ALSO 100,000 EXTRA CLUB VOTES ON EVERY $15 IN BUSINESS OR FRACTION THEREOF YOU SEND IN!

Let us repeat: by starting right now, you can win one of the eight Special Cash Prizes ($275.00, $100.00, $75.00, $50.00, and four of $25.00 each) between now and Midnight of March 18—and you can also wind up in the "big money" at the end.

Tell you what to do: wire us your entry right now. Then collect your subscriptions. As soon as your wire is received we will rush you all necessary materials. You will receive these in plenty of time to get your business in before the "deadline" on the Special Cash Prizes.

Remember—not a dollar of business turned in by any Contestant before March 5 counts for these Special Cash Prizes. Also remember that every dollar of business you turn in before Midnight of Monday, March 18, counts for the big prizes at the end of the Contest.

So get into immediate action—and WIN!

SCHEDULE OF REGULAR VOTES

On Prepaid Subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE

Subscriptions	Votes
6 months ($1.50)	4,000
1 year ($3.00)	10,000
2 years ($6.00)	30,000

The above are Regular Votes and will maintain the same values throughout the Contest. A special club bonus of 100,000 EXTRA votes will be allowed on each $15.00 worth of subscriptions turned in.

On each NEW subscription (2-years, 1-year), the following bonuses will be allowed:

30,000 EXTRA votes from March 5 to March 18; 25,000 EXTRA votes from March 19 to April 1; 20,000 EXTRA votes during the final period, April 2 to April 15.

Extra or Bonus Votes are issued only after the conclusion of the Contest.

HOW TO EARN 1,584,000 VOTES

IF TURNED IN ON OR BEFORE MARCH 18, 1940

6 Six-Mos. Sub. x $1.50 ($9.00) x 4,000	24,000
15-One-Yr. NEW Subs. x $3.00 ($45) x 10,000	150,000
6 Two-Yr. NEW Subs. x $6.00 ($36.00) x 30,000	180,000
This makes 6 Clubs ($90.00) x 100,000	600,000
BONUS x 21 NEW Subs. x 30,000	630,000
TOTAL VOTES for This Arrangement	1,584,000

YOU'RE STILL EARLY AND CAN WIN

'Start Off' Subscription Coupon

(Good for 20,000 Votes)

Return this Coupon to the Contest Manager with your first yearly subscription payment ($3.00), either old or new, and you will receive 20,000 votes, in addition to the votes allowed on Regular Vote Schedule.

Name of Subscriber _____

Address _____

City or Town _____

State _____

(Your own subscription or renewal will count)

NEW SUB. _____ OLD SUB. _____

This coupon, accompanied by the Nomination Blank and your first yearly subscription, will start you in the great Contest with 25,000 Votes, plus the Regular Votes on the subscription, as shown in the Regular Vote Schedule. Only one of these coupons will be credited to a Contestant.

NOMINATION BLANK

(Good for 5,000 Votes)

_____ 1940

Contest Manager, SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Please enter my name as a Contestant in the "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest. I understand this Blank filled out and sent in will entitle me to 5,000 Votes and that my first yearly subscription, old or new, will entitle me to 20,000 Votes.

My Name is _____

My Address is _____

City or Town _____ *State* _____

(You may nominate yourself or any other person)

ONLY ONE OF THESE COUPONS WILL BE CREDITED TO A CONTESTANT

Address All Contest Mail to

'CONTEST MANAGER' • SOCIAL JUSTICE • ROYAL OAK • MICHIGAN

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Trial of 17 Is Postponed to April 3rd

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Federal Judge Robert A. Inch has postponed to April 3 the trial of the 17 young men accused of plotting to overthrow the Government of the United States.

At the same time Judge Inch cut the bail of the two defendants still in prison to one-half, reducing William G. Bishop's $20,000 to $10,000 and Claus Ernecke's $15,000 to $7,500. Bishop, alias Ernecke, is the Central European alien, who is reported to have tried unsuccessfully to get the Christian Front to subscribe to un-Christian principles and who, accordingly, was never allowed to become a member of that organization.

Bishop was also the reputed leader of a so-called "Action Committee," to which a few Christian Front members allegedly belonged, and which is the only organization specifically named in the Government's indictment.

Brooklyn Holds Protest Rally

The trial, originally set for March, was postponed on the plea of Attorney Leo Healy, counsel for 12 of the defendants, who is at present busy on another case. A few days before, Walter N. Thayer, representing John T. Prout, Jr., another of the accused, tried to have the whole case thrown out of court on the ground that the Government's charges were vague, indefinite and uncertain, but was overruled.

Meanwhile, on March 1, a monster protest rally was held in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Parents' Defense Fund Committee to raise money for the legal expenses of the defendants. An overflow crowd of 3,500 attended, a few delegations coming all the way from Boston and Philadelphia. The meeting turned out to be the most rousing pro-Christian, pro-American get-together yet held in the New York area.

Bernard D'Arcy, chairman of the Parents' Defense Fund Committee, presided and the principal speakers were Father Edward Lodge Curran, president of the International Truth Society, Father Edward Brophy of Astoria, and former Brooklyn Magistrate Leo Healy.

Another $100,000 Suit for Winchell

Mr. Healy publicly warned Walter Winchell, the columnist, that unless he retracted a statement in his column, he (Mr. Healy) would commence a libel suit against him for $100,000.

Describing a similar meeting held in Prospect Hall a month before, Winchell had written that Mr. Healy had addressed a "crowd of bums." Mr. Healy replied that his own wife and two daughters were in the audience and that Winchell would have to take the consequences for such a remark.

It was Mr. Winchell who called the 17 alleged plotters "Benedict Arnolds" although they have not yet been proved guilty in court of any violation of law.

Bondholders Dodge Tax

(Continued from Page 3)

bonds *issued in the future* should be taxed. This evasion, which permits the existing Federal and local bonds to continue tax exempt, is a "nice Nellie" way for pleasing those who now hold Government bonds while simultaneously seeking the applause and votes of those who believe that the income tax should treat Government bond holders the same as it does wage and other income earners.

Were the Congress to tax only future issued Government bonds, the immediate result would be an increase in the bond market price for bonds already issued. Future issues of Government bonds subject to the income tax would not be as enticing to the investor as the old tax-free ones. Consequently the demand and price for the old ones would jump. Instead of harming the present holders of Government bonds, a tax only on future issues would help them.

There is an honest bill, *H.R. 5632*, introduced last year and again at this session by Montana's Congressman O'Connor, which would, if enacted, plug this $2-billion interest loophole. The bill reads:

" . . . all income derived after the enactment of this act, from securities now *outstanding* or issued after the date of enactment of this act, by or under the authority of the United States or its possessions, or the obligations of any State, etc. . . . shall also be subject to taxation under all income tax laws of the United States . . . "

Trade Treaties Hit Business

(Continued from Page 15)

Barley imports rose from 126,000 bushels to 745,000 bushels, while barley exports fell from 14,755,000 bushels to 5,087,000 bushels.

Purchase of foreign oats *increased 500 fold*, from 5,258 bushels to 2,612,000 bushels, but exports dwindled from 7,144,000 bushels to a mere 203,000. Thus in the first 10 months of 1939 America *imported more than 10 times the amount of oats it exported!*

While this country imported no corn, its exports plunged from 137,709,000 bushels to 25,634,000 bushels!

Treaties Also Hit Small Business

That is how the reciprocal trade program of Secretary Hull had "helped" American agriculture. Farmers are not the only class victimized by the pacts, however. Small business has been affected adversely in many instances, despite the fact that the "heavy" industries have benefited.

Testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, Millard D. Brown, of the Continental Mills, a woolen manufacturing firm in Philadelphia, said, "Strangely enough, it is, generally speaking, the small business industries that are hardest hit by these treaties—potteries, which are also the backbone of many small communities; paper mills, glove manufacturers, the lace industry, hat manufacturers, toys, kitchen utensils, buttons, etc. These are all highly competitive industries, with no taint of monopolistic practices.

"The industries that the friends of the treaties allege will be helped fall in large measure into the category of big and concentrated industries, many of them indulging in practices which border on monopoly —business machines, electrical appliances, automobiles, typewriters, oil products, etc. So you have here at stake more than a matter of industry versus industry — you must decide which type of business you wish to penalize and which type you wish to promote."

The League of the Little Flower Requests you to pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God."—Romans 15:30

DECEASED

CALIFORNIA
Joseph Murray. Jr. — *Oakland*

CONNECTICUT
James Gavagan — *Bridgeport*
Mary B. Reese — *Windsor*

ILLINOIS
Mary Kirk — *Chicago*
Sister M. Boneventure — *Chicago*
Mrs. John O'Brien — *La Salle*

IOWA
Sister Marie de Lourdes — *Burlington*

MASSACHUSETTS
John Norton — *Dorchester*
James Egan — *Haverhill*
Mary F. Fontneau — *North Attleboro*
Charles Tobin — *North Attleboro*
Nellie McGuane — *Springfield*
Anna Fay — *Waltham*
Frank P. Padula — *Worcester*
Margherita Padula — *Worcester*

MICHIGAN
Anthony Folk — *Detroit*
Celia Frushair — *Detroit*
Mr. George Darling — *Essexville*

MINNESOTA
Mrs. Ada J. Kohlman — *Minneapolis*
Joseph Stumpf — *Waverly*

MISSOURI
Kate Moran — *Excelsior Springs*

NEW JERSEY
Mrs. K. Reid — *Newark*
Mr. Beitzel — *Round Brook*

NEW YORK
Mrs. Reisenberg — *Bronx*
Susie Cutino — *Brooklyn*
Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy — *Brooklyn*
Mr. Andrew Ledwell — *Clinton*
A. P. Pitney — *Eagle Bridge*
R. B. Lloyd — *E. Rochester*
Mrs. Josephine Anglim — *Garden City, L. I., N. Y.*
W. J. Hooper — *New York City*
Anna H. Corbett — *Nunda*
Mrs. Minnie Visner — *Rochester*
Teresa Braun — *Syracuse*
Mary Kenefic McCrohan — *Syracuse*
Raymond Hoffman — *Utica*
John M. Rabenstein — *Utica*

OHIO
Catherine Harmon — *Monroe*
Mrs. Margaret A. Friedel — *Toledo*

PENNSYLVANIA
George and Mary Ellen Merritt — *Lincoln Place*
Miss Kate McRystill — *Philadelphia*
Mrs. Jane Murphy — *Philadelphia*
Sister Marie Agnes, I.H.M. — *Philadelphia*
Mrs. Elizabeth Haas — *Pittsburgh*
Anna Reese — *Plains*

RHODE ISLAND
Rev Joseph P. Lopea — *E. Providence*
John B. Bonetti — *Providence*
Charles J. Carlos — *Providence*
Mrs. Anne McEnaney — *Providence*

WISCONSIN
Adrian and Erwin Steckel — *Milwaukee*
Anton. F. Schrad — *Oshkosh*

FOREIGN
Dr. W. H. K. Crehan — *Stratford, Can.*
Mrs P. Terreberry — *Stratford, Can.*
Mrs. Catherine Corcoran — *Ireland*
Coleman Joyce — *Ireland*
Edward Stapleton — *Ireland*

ILL

ILLINOIS
Mrs. Jeanette Mullet — *Berwyn*
Mrs. Lillian Bessler — *Chicago*

Margaret G. Corbett — *Chicago*
Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald — *Chicago*
Margaret and Ann Grace — *Chicago*
Agnes O'Donoghue — *Chicago*
Mrs. Pryor — *Chicago*
Henry Francis Splear — *Geneseo*
Mrs. Ed. J. Lyons — *Waukegan*

KANSAS
Lambert Kraft — *Park*

MARYLAND
Bertha M. Houek — *Baltimore*

MASSACHUSETTS
Lucy A. Daly — *Boston*
Charles McCarthy — *Burlington*
Nora A. Havey — *Cambridge*
Mr. Waldo Leighton — *Falmouth*
Mrs. Pease — *Watertown*
Nelle Brown — *Winthrop*
Mrs. Harry Lyons — *Wollastan*

MICHIGAN
Ilene and Helen Sperry — *New Boston*
Mrs. Amelia Valley — *Pinconning*
Rev. Cyril Keating — *Royal Oak*

MINNESOTA
James W. Bailey — *Minneapolis*
Mr. O. F. Leonard — *St. Paul*

MISSOURI
Mrs. Cora Arnett — *St. James*

NEW JERSEY
Mr. W. Anthony — *Cape May*

NEW YORK
Anna Maarseveen — *Buffalo*
Edward Marshall — *New York City*
Kathleen Ryan — *New York City*
Mrs. J. Sweeney — *New York City*
Rev. Paul A. Baglio — *No. Evans*

OHIO
William Donohue — *Bellefontaine*
Mrs. C. M. B. Waite — *Columbus*
Mrs. Wm. Meredith — *Ludlow Falls*
Fred Moorman — *Norwood*

PENNSYLVANIA
Miss Margaret O'Hagan — *Philadelphia*
Louise MacMaster — *Pitcairn*
John Fahy — *W. Philadelphia*

RHODE ISLAND
Giovanni Bestoso — *Newport*

WEST VIRGINIA
Mr. Edward Barrett — *Parkersburg*
Miss Nell Collins — *Parkersburg*

WISCONSIN
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tanking — *Burlington*
Barbara Fleissner — *Milwaukee*
Mrs. Anna Schmitt — *Oshkosh*

FOREIGN
John Reynolds — *Ireland*

Divine Heart of Jesus convert sinners, save the dying, deliver the holy souls from purgatory (Indulgence of 300 days, every time. Pius X, Nov. 6, 1906.)

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

Benefits: 1. You are remembered every morning at Mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a Special Mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

Obligation: Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

Privileges: You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

Fees: Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year.

The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Mich.

Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.

Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed _____ dollar(s) as membership fee for the League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

Name _____

Street _____

City and State _____

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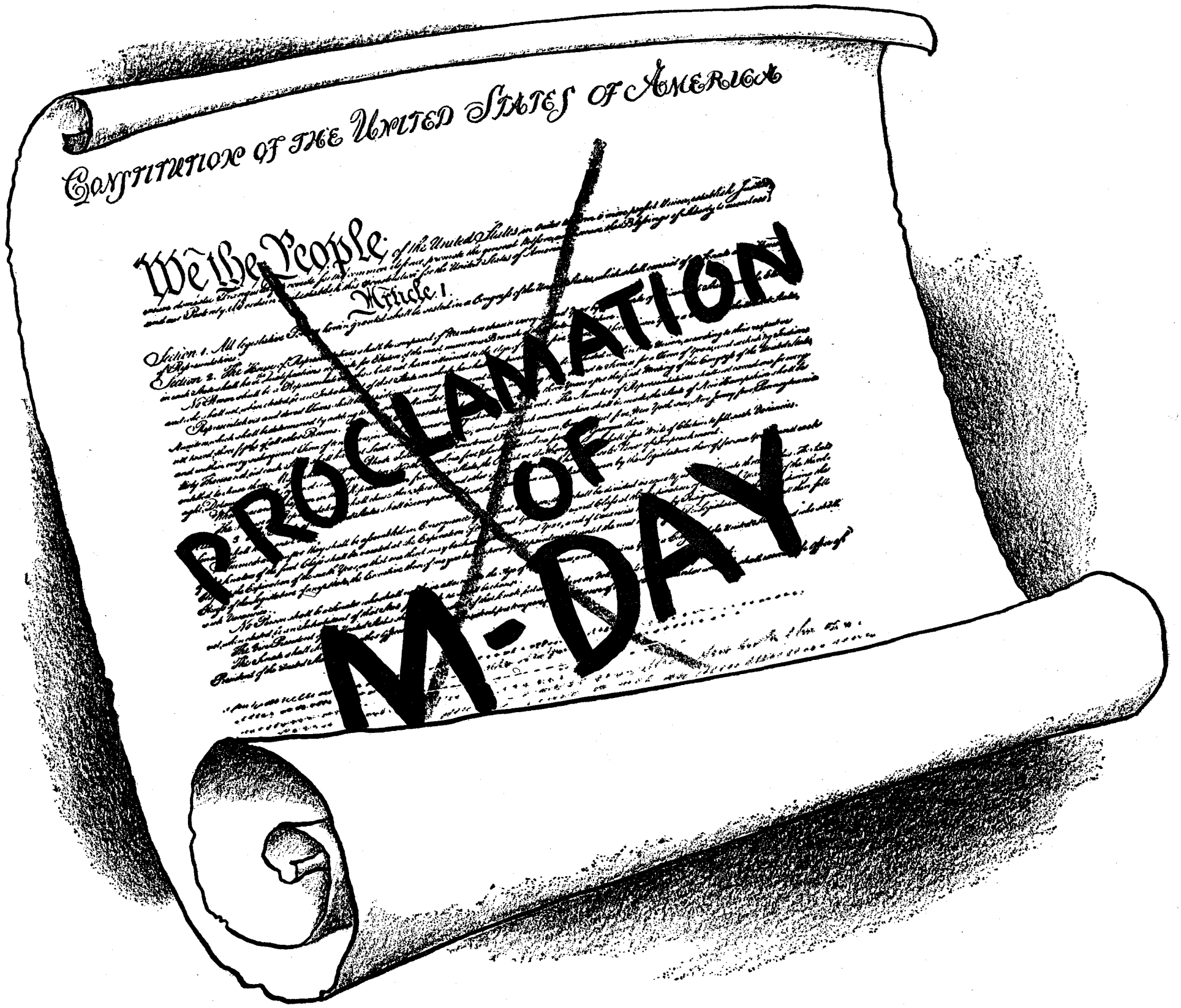
Beware Thieves of Liberty



AS an American citizen, you enjoy the heritage of free thought and action in political, social and economic matters. The Constitution guarantees you that heritage. It still remains with you, but attempts to destroy it assail you on all sides.

Ambitious men, seeking monopoly of international power, do not want you to be free.

Self-serving men, hoping to enslave humanity, are afraid of political freedom of individual men and women. It does not work in with their plans.

This group of potential Simon Legrees are slowly sneaking the black cap of social execution over your eyes, and you do not know it.

They are doing it by control of press and radio. They are doing it by deceptive statements concerning the values of our caché of gold at Fort Knox.

They are doing it by encouraging foreign propaganda calculated to lead America to war on the side of Britain and France.

They are doing it by poisoning the mind of American youth—convincing young persons that the Russian system is better than the American system.

They are doing it by duping mis-educated school teachers, under-educated clergymen and over-educated members of the intelligentia into believing that Russia (where millions of Christians were slain by Bolshevism) is the glamour nation of the world.

They are doing it by proselytizing American police.

They are doing it by issuing billions of debt money—pyramiding taxation—plowing under food crops—tossing the pap of relief to millions of unfortunates.

Thus is the American mind being conditioned against the day when it will have lost all sense of individual liberty and will be willing, like a sponge, to be squeezed of every vestige of independent thought.

Don't you feel this insidious process being exercised on your mind?

If you believe in continuance of liberty of thought and expression in America, help the only man who demands it week after week over 48 radio stations.

Add your donation today to the thousands who have aided in the past.

Send one dollar to twenty dollars against the "M-Day" upon which American liberty will disappear forever.

That day will come sooner than you expect, unless—

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1940 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of genuine Americanism.

I hereby pledge the sum of $_____ which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before March 20 and on or before April 20.

My Name Is _____

My Address Is _____

City or Town _____ State _____

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

TRUE LIBERALISM NEEDED IN COUNCILS OF NATION

POLITICAL STAGE FRIGHT CLOUDS SENATE RECORD OF WHEELER OF MONTANA

THROUGH 17 YEARS in the United States Senate Burton K. Wheeler has been looked upon as a liberal. He is recognized as a liberal whose political philosophy is born of conviction and nourished by the same source.

The esteemed Montanan courted Federal indictment in the last war, when he chose to stand upon the American principle of free expression, even amid war hysteria. Since that nervous day he has developed a political outlook that places American national interests first, and American international interests last.

But while Senator Wheeler's name has been high on the list of liberal thinkers for almost two decades, a political stage fright now seems to have clouded that liberalism, at a time when it is most needed.

Senator Wheeler has disavowed the third term principle in presidential politics, yet he refuses to cross swords with President Roosevelt on a clear-cut third term issue, in a Presidential preference primary election.

Behind the Montana Senator is a glorious record of liberal accomplishment in the Upper House of Congress. A friend of the farmer, a friend of the laborer, a friend of the soldier, a friend of the common man against the giant corporation, Senator Wheeler distinguished himself in historic Senate battles. He fought selfish employers in the *Wagner Act*. He fought the mortgage grabbers in the *Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium Act*. He fought the utilities in the *Wheeler-Rayburn Act*, and he fought the railroads and their banker-control in every Congressional issue of shadowy receivership, fraud, or financial manipulation.

Senator Wheeler led the fight that gave America's war veterans their richly-deserved bonus. He led the fight that kept this nation clear of entangling alliances in the League of Nations and the World Court. He led the fight against packing of the Federal Judiciary with political appointees, and he was prominent in the fight to keep from President Roosevelt's hands the dictatorial authority of the first *Reorganization Act*.

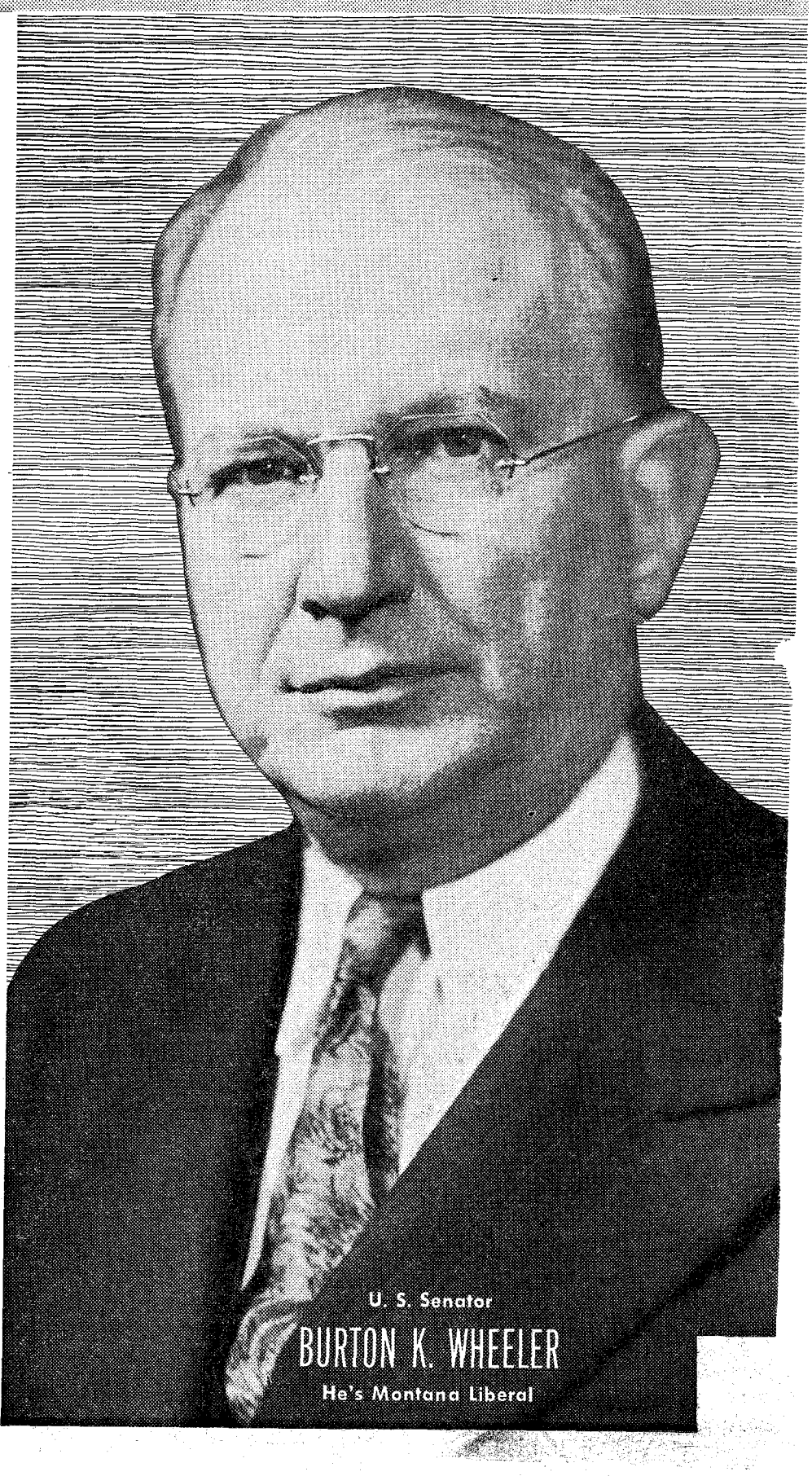
An able Constitutional lawyer, Senator Wheeler's services have been available, gratis, to labor groups in need of a patron before the Supreme Court. An exponent of the belief that public good precedes private opportunity, Senator Wheeler has been the Senate's greatest typification of the fifth principle of social justice.

But while Senator Wheeler is one of the Senate's most conversant authorities on honest money, still he has not pushed this fight to a showdown in the Upper House. While he authored the *Cost-of-Production Bill* in the interest of the farmer, he remains somewhat a "doubting Thomas" concerning the possibility of putting it full into effect. His method would be to try it on one or two commodities first—a fatal step.

Senator Wheeler bolted the Democratic Party once, in 1924, to run with La Follette on the Progressive ticket.

It sincerely is to be hoped that the political stage fright of 1940 will not rob the nation of his liberal outlook now when true liberals must be distinguished from those who merely wear the cloak.

—*Harris & Ewing*



Has 'Cost of Production' for Agriculture a Chance in Washington?—See Page 12

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